THE POSIN OF THE PARTS

OR

A most plain and easie way of examining the *ACCIDENCE* and *GRAMMAR*, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

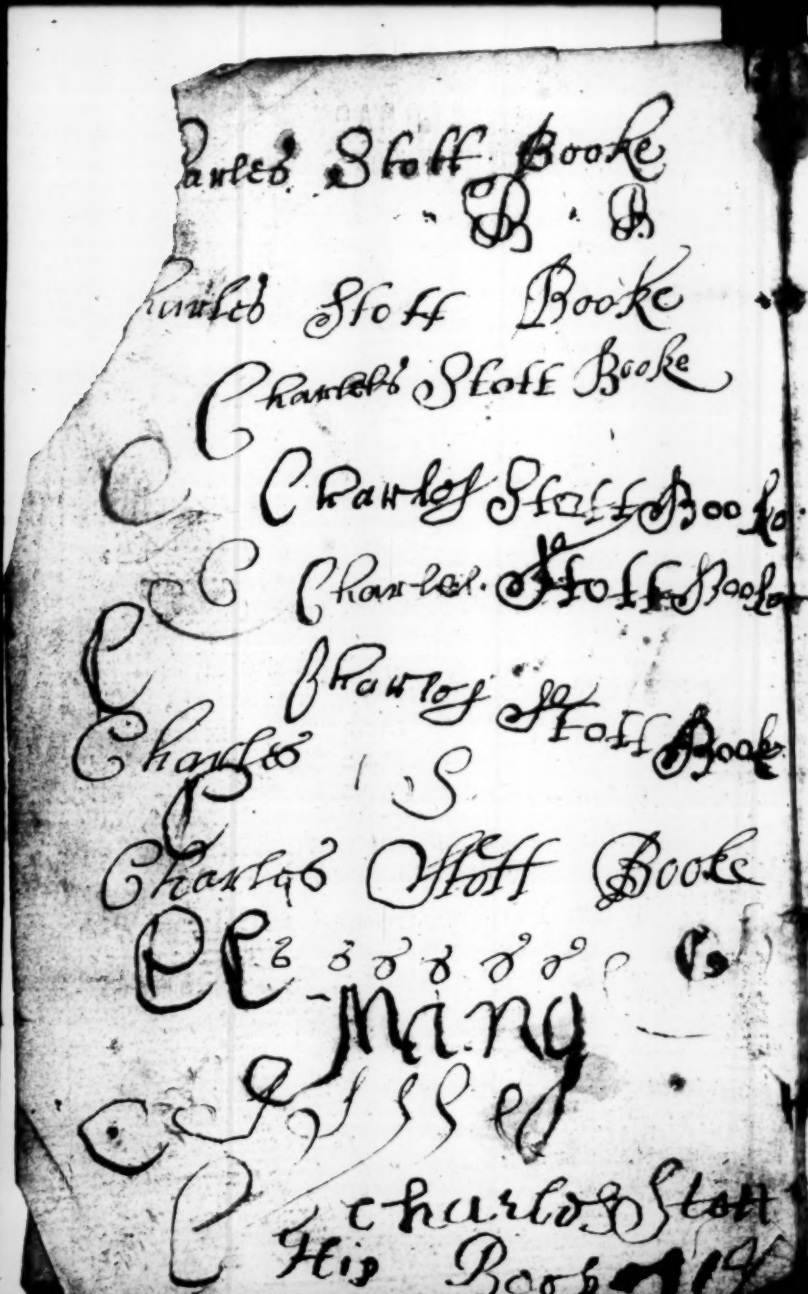
Whereby all Scholars may attain most speedily to the perfect learning, full understanding, and right use thereof for their happy proceeding in the Latine Tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schools, and for the use and delight of Masters and Scholars.

The Thirteenth Edition, corrected and inlarged with most of the necessary Questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis and other Authors, which are wanting in our English Rules.

In omni disciplina infirma est artis præceptio sine summa assiduitate exercitationis.

London, Printed for *Abel Roper*, *George* [illegible]*bridge*, and *John Wright*, 16[illegible].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To the Worſhipful, His much [illegible] Friend, Mr. *Abraham Johnſon*, Counſell Law, of *Lincolns-Inn*.

MAny have been the well willers and furthe my labours for our Grammar-School; y there are to whom I owe more, than unto your wo and loving Fathers, Mr. *Johnſon*, and Mr. *Dr. Chaderto* both for their direction and encouragement which they have given me therein. Having therefore bethought me to whom the queſtions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Grammer moſt plain and eaſie, and which contain the very ground of all) might moſt fitly appertain; I find none; after thoſe unto whom I have dedicated my former School-labours, to whom theſe do more of duty belong than unto your ſelf: that I may in ſome part repay unto you or at leaſt unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themſelves. And firſt for Mr. *Johnſon* your Father: becauſe he hath yielded unto me the greateſt help (next unto my Honourable Lord,) in laying the foundation of all my School-travels both in ſetting me more earneſtly thereunto, by his grave advice, and alſo ſupporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to go through with the Work. Moreover, for that (beſides his ſingular endeavours for the furtherance and advancement of all good Learning; whereof both in Univerſity, City, and Country, he hath given ſo good teſtimony) I have known none, who hath come near unto him, in his great care, that the beſt, ſpeedieſt, ſureſt, and moſt eaſie ways might be found out, for all Schools according to our received Grammar, and moſt approved School-Authors, and the ſame to be made Univerſally known, that all, even the meaneſt both Maſters and Scholars may proceed with delight, and all good learning may go happily forward. So for your Father

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M. D. *Chaderton:* becauſe he hath not onely to peruſe ſome part of my labours, and to af- judgement and cenſure therein, but hath alſo ed to afford ſome principal experiments which hath obſerved. Who therefore can juſtly miſlike thus dedicate unto you this firſt ground-work of Grammar-School, contained in theſe queſtions? ch being rightly laid, it is concluded by the joynt nſent of all the Learned, that the whole building muſt needs go moſt happily forwards. Yea, I dare be bold to affirm, that a Scholar of any aptneſs, being made perfect in theſe queſtions (which he may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar, and that as ſoon as he would learn the bare Rules alone, if not much ſooner) ſhall find ſuch a furtherance to attain thoſe ſix helps of Learning which wiſe *Socrates* ſo much commends, as he ſhall go forward with all eaſe and chearfulneſs ever after. That I may fully perſwade all men of the truth hereof, I will firſt rehearſe all the ſeven marks which *Socrates* giveth of him who is fitted to make the moſt excellent Scholar, as our moſt learned School-maſter *Mr. Aſkam* hath ſet them down. His hopeful Scholar muſt be, 1. Εὐφυὴς, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of mind, and parts of body meet to ſerve Learning; as wit, will, tongue, voice, face, ſtature and comlineſs. 2. Μνήμων, that is, of good memory, which is cal- the Mother of Learning. 3. Φιλομαθὴς a lover of Learning; which love will overcome the hardeſt Learning in time; and without which, the Scholar ſhall never attain unto much. 4. Φιλόπονος a lover of labour, one who will take pains at his book. 5. Φιλήκοος one that is glad to hear and learn of others. 6. Ζητητικὸς one that is apt to move queſtions, deſirous to ſearch out any doubt, not aſhamed nor afraid to ask, untill he be fully ſatisfied.

7. Φιλόπαυστος

7. φιλέπαινος one that loveth to be praiſed of
Maſter, or others for his well doing. A Ch
ture, thus loving praiſe, will fervently love
ly deſire Learning, gladly labour for it, will
of others, boldly ask any doubt. Now for thoſe
though the two firſt be ſpecial benefits of nature, yet
they be much increaſed and preſerved (chiefly the
mory) by this perfect underſtanding of all the grou
of Grammar, through this plain order, ſo directly in a
things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five
laſt, there will never any means be found, whereby they
will more ſpeedily be wrought, and appear in children,
than hereby, when they can anſwer ſo readily and per-
fectly to every Grammar queſtion. For this (if they be
well applyed) will win them ſuch love from their Ma-
ſters and Parents, and alſo ſuch praiſe and commendati-
ons from all who examine them, or hear them poſed
with ſo much eaſe through the plainneſs of it, as will
make them to ſtrive who ſhall carry away moſt commen-
dations; and ſo who ſhall take the moſt pains. And then
the firſt Authors being ſeconded with the help of Gram-
matical tranſlations, ſo uſed as is preſcribed, not to make
them truants, but to lead them ſurely by the hand, paſt
the difficulty of all School-learning, and ſtill afterward
with other new ſupplies of Commentaries and the like,
ſhall make the whole way ſo delightſome, as they ſhall
never wax weary in all their courſe, but be ever m
more earneſt to climb up to the top of all good Learn
If it be objected, that queſtions of Accidence and G
mar have been ſet forth by others, I anſwer, that ſi
have indeed taken very profitable and comme
pains herein: To all them I acknowledge our S
much beholden, and theſe my labours eſpecially.
yet aiming at the ſame general benefit and further
of Learning which they do, I hope none of them ca

nded, if out of all of them laid and compared toge-
ner, as they have done before, and as it is in all other
Learning, I have endeavoured to gather one more plain,
ſhe, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and
Grammar in all things: and to make all their labours
of much more uſe to Schools than ever heretofore, with-
out injuring any one of them, ſo far as I ſhall be able. For
beſides that ſome points of principal uſe, and riſing di-
rectly out of the *Book*, are wanting in all them, which
here you ſhall find, they have moreover moſt of them
many hard and ſtrange queſtions intermixed, not ſo ne-
ceſſary for the firſt enterers, which do much trouble the
younger ſort. Many alſo of thoſe queſtions in them,
which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order
of the Accidence or elſe diſtinctions of the Chapters are
not obſerved, or they are ſet down in too obſcure terms
or over ſhort for children to conceive; that moſt, both Ma-
ſters and Scholars do ſoon caſt them out of hand and that
very few of them are known in our Grammar Schools.
I have therefore laboured to draw theſe ſo, as they may
ſerve moſt fitly and eaſily, for all Schools, according to
the courſe which muſt of neceſſity be taken, ſo long as
our Accidence and Grammar remain; which cannot be
altered, without very great inconveniencies to Schools,
and ſetting both Maſters and Schollars almoſt newly to
begin to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the
leaſt to bring much diſturbance. I have alſo ſtriven to
e them ſo plain that not only teachers, but even young
lars themſelves may oppoſe one another by them,
derſtand each thing fully. For the neceſſary que-
which I have adjoyned only for making the reſt
ear, I have ſet an Aſterisk upon them, to diſtin-
ſem from thoſe which are contained directly in
k, to uſe or omit as the Maſter will, and a Hand
ng at ſome places which are of moſt neceſſary uſe.

For

For other queſtions (to the end that our young Scholars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindred by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which ſhall be moſt needful: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our Scholar a ſound Grammarian) I purpoſe (God willing) ſtill more and more, ſo much as ſhall be thought fit, to ſet them briefly in the margents over againſt the rules to which they belong, as I have done ſome already, or elſe in the end, moſt ſhortly by themſelves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulneſs to thoſe your grave Fathers, who have deſerved ſo well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wiſh to keep a perpetual memory of them, and withal as a pledge of my thankful affection even unto your ſelf for your ancient love, and of my hearty deſire to add ſomewhat to yours by theſe and other my travels. Accept them as a witneſs of my unfeigned ſtudy for that good, which I truſt ſhall hereby be conveyed unto Schools and all good learning, in making the firſt entrance ſo even, as that it may be run in with all loving emulation. By the welcome and kind entertainment of my firſt labours, I ſhall be more encouraged to go forward with the Work during my life; until I may either put the laſt hand unto it, or that others after me may ſupply whatſoever is wanting in my poor endeavours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I dayly receive more comfort and encouragement. *January* 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankful affection,
John Brinſley.

To the Painful School-maſter, deſirous to reap ſound fruits of his labours.

FIrſt, *cauſe your Scholar, in learning his* Accidence, *and theſe other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to under-*

and them so well as your leisure will serve (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without book, and to keep them carefully by dayly repetition of parts.

2. *After he hath so learned them, you shall find it no loss of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weeks space in answering to these questions; so to have the meaning of the rules more fully: First of those without the asterisk or little star: then of those noted with the asterisk; which he will soon do, having formerly learned the rules without book.*

Thus may a whole Form go together.

3. *I find singular benefit hereby, in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my self, or some one to bestow half an hour or an hour, each evening in posing them according to these questions, one only answering, the rest hearkening, and especially in declining Nouns and Verbs, and in Conjugating, untill they be very ready therein. This will bring much credit to the School, a commendable strife among the children, and cause them to go forward with understanding and cheerfulness.*

4. *This may serve for a direction to the weaker sort, for examining, or posing parts, whence the Book hath the name.*

Lastly, By this help, the children may learn to dispute Scholar-like, one with another, beginning their question ever at a Roman Capital Q. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon until they come to another Roman Capital Q. or chief question. Hereby the childrens wits will be marvellously sharpned, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenious emulation.

Make tryal: and, finding the blessing, give God the glory.

THE

THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Quest. WHat Book do you learn?

A. The Accidence.

Q. *What Book is the Accidence?*

A. book which teacheth the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. *Why is it called the* (a) Accidence?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the *Accidents*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

Q. *Into how many parts is your* Accidence divided?

A. Into two: First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Qu. *What mean you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?*

A. An entring or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* Q. *What mean you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?*

A. The construing or framing and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. *Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?*

A. At In speech.

Qu. *Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?*

A. At

(a) Some think it to be so called of *accedo*: as a thing coming to, or whereby the learners do come to the Grammar, or enter first into the knowledge of the Latine tongue: but then it should be called the Accedence, not Accidence.

A. At *For the due joyning of words, &c.*

Q. *What mean you by these words,* * In speech?

A. In every tongue or Language: as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learn.

Qu. *How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?*

A. Eight (*a*): Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Q. *Are there no more parts of all your Latine speech, but only eight?*

A. No for every word whereof ſpeech is made is one of theſe eight parts] It is either a Noun or a Pronoun. Verb, or one of the reſt. Though there be many thouſand words, yet each is one of theſe.

Q. *How many parts of ſpeech are declined? How many undeclined?*

A. The four firſt are declined: the four laſt undeclined.

Q. *Why are the four firſt parts ſaid to be declined?*

A. Becauſe they may be declined; that is, they may be varied or changed from the firſt ending or termination, into divers endings: as, *Magiſter, magiſtri, magiſtro*: *Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. *Why are the reſt undeclined?*

A. Becauſe they cannot be ſo declined or changed, as *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. *How many parts of ſpeech are declined with caſe, how many without?*

A. Three with caſe, and one without caſe.

Q. *Which three are declined with caſe?*

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with caſe? Verb, without caſe.

(*a*) Some make but four parts of ſpeech, Noun Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, becauſe Pronouns and Participles may be joyned to the Nouns, Prepoſitions and Interjections to the adverbs. Or becauſe their laſt letter or ſyllable may be changed into other letters or ſyllables. That many Nouns and Verbs are undeclined, is in regard of uſe that they are not wont to be declined, not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noun.

Q. *WHich is the first part of speech?*

A. A Noun.

Q. *What is a Noun?*

A. A noun is the name of a * thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

Q. *What mean you, when you say, A Noun is the name of a thing?*

A. It is * a word which signifieth the name, by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

Q. *Give me an example of it?*

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodness *bonitas*.

Q. *Is a hand a Noun?*

A. A hand it self is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand is a Noun.

Q. *How many sorts of Nouns have you?*

A Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive?*

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it self and requireth not another word to be joyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. It is the name of a thing which may be understood of it self, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as a hand, a book.

Q. *How know you when a word may be understood of it self?*

A. If usually, I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly joyn this word thing unto it; as, a Book, the Light.

Q. *What are then the usual notes or marks in English to know a Noun Substantive by?*

A. A.

* *Nihil* is a Noun, though it signifie nothing: because it is not meant properly nothing at all but a thing of no value, having the name of *bean*, the black in the top of a Bean: as, *nihil*, or *nihilow* not so much as the black in a Bean.

* In Grammar we have to consider words, not things.

A. A, or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. *With how many articles is a Noun Substantive declined?*

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or two at the most, as *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. *What is a Noun adjective?*

A. That cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word.

Q. *What mean you when you say, a Noun adjective is that cannot stand by it self?*

A. I mean, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot be fully understood of it self, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain.

Q. *Shew me an example how.*

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective, for when any one speaks of good, I know he means something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that he calleth good, except he put some other word unto it; as a good Boy, a good House, or the like.

*Q *Have you any special mark to know a Noun Adjective by?*

A. Yes: If *I* may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an evil thing.

Q *What is a Noun Adjective declined with?*

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. *How with three terminations?*

A. As *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. *How with three Articles?*

A. As *hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve* Light.

Q. *How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there?*

A. Two

* Form and figure belong to all words; for every word is Primitive or Derivative, which is called the form and simple or compound, which is called the figure. Primitive, which is of it self. Derivative, which is a word derived of another. Simple is a word not made of more. Compound, is a word mingled of more,

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. *Which is the Noun Subſtantive proper?*

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth or ſignifieth; or which belongeth but to one thing properly: as, *Edvardus*, Edward; and ſo each mans proper name.

Q. *What is a Noun Subſtantive Common?*

A. Every Noun which is common to more, or which is the common name of all things of that ſort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; ſo a houſe, a city, vertue.

Q. *How many things belong to a Noun?*

A. My book ſets down five; Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion, and Compariſon.

Numbers of Nouns.

Q. *How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?*

* Numbers belong to parts of ſpeech which are declined.

A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *What is the Singular Number?*

A. That which ſpeaketh but of one thing, as, *Lapis* a ſtone, meaning but one ſtone.

Q. *Which is the Plural Number?*

A. That which ſpeaks of more than one; as, *Lapides* ſtones.

Caſes of Nouns.

Q. *What is a Caſe?*

A. Every ſeveral ending of a Noun in the declining of it: and ſo of all other parts of ſpeech which are declined like a Noun.

Q. *How many caſes are there?*

A. Six.

A. Six in either number; that is, ſix in the ſingular, and ſix in the Plural.

Q. *Rehearſe the Caſes?*

A. The Nom. Gen. Dat. Accuſ. Voc. Ablat.

Q. *What is the Nominative Caſe?*

* They may be known in Latine, for the moſt part, by the terminations of the Declenſions.

* A. The firſt caſe of a perfect Noun; or that whereby we name any thing.

Q. *How may the Caſes be known a ſunder?*

A. Thus chiefly: the Nominative and Accuſative by their places, the other by their ſigns.

Q. *Which is the place of the Nominative?*

A. It moſt commonly cometh before the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *who* or *what*.] as, if I ask, who teacheth. The anſwer is in the Nominative caſe: *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Genitive Caſe?*

A. *Of.*

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the quoſtion *whoſe* or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked, whoſe learning is it? the anſwer is in the Genitive caſe *Doctrina Magiſtri*, the learning of the Maſter.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Dative caſe?*

A. *To* and ſometime *for*

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *whom* or *to what*,] as if it be asked, To whom do you give a Book? the anſwer is in the Dative caſe, thus. *Do librum Magiſtro*, I give a Book to the Maſter.

Q. *How know you the accuſative caſe?*

A. It commonly followeth the Verb in due order of ſpeech.

Q. *To what queſtion doth it anſwer?*

A. To the queſtion *whom* or *what*;] as if the Scholar be asked, whom do you love? he anſwereth in the accuſative caſe, thus; *amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. *How*

Q. *How know you the Vocative case?*

A. Commonly by calling or ſpeaking to;] as, *O magiſter*, O Maſter.

Q. *How know you the ablative caſe?*

A. Either by Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe, being joyned with it, or elſe by ſigns.

Q. *What are the ſigns of the ablative?*

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by,* and *than,* after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

Q. *What followeth next after cases?*

A. Articles.

Q. *What is an article?*

A. The Mark to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. *How many articles are there?*

A. Three: *hic, hæc, hoc.*

Q. *Whence are theſe borrowed?*

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. *Decline them altogether?*

A. Sing. Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc,* Gen. *Hujus* D. *Huic; &c.* as it is in the Book.

Q. *Decline them ſeverally, each article by it ſelf and firſt the Maſculine?*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic* G. *hujus.* D. *huic.* Ac. *hunc.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *Hoc.* Plur. Nom. *Hi.* Gen. *horum.* D *His.* A. *Hos.* Voc. *Caret.* Abl. *His.*

Q. *Decline* Hæc.

A. Sing. *Hæc, hujus, huic, hanc, hâc.* Pl. *hæ, harum, his, has, his.*

Q. *Decline* Hoc *likewiſe?*

A. Sing. *Hoc. hujus, huic, hoc, hoc.* Pl. *hæc, horum. his, hæc, his?*

Q. *Why are they ſet before the Genders, and Declenſions?*

A Be-

A. Becauſe they ſerve to note out the Genders, and alſo to decline Nouns in every Gender.

* Q. *What ſignifieth* Hic, hæc, hoc?

A. When it is uſed as a Pronoun, it ſignifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun it is only an Article, like as it is taken here, and hath no ſignification at all.

Genders of Nouns.

Q. *WHat is a Gender?*

A. The difference of Nouns according to the ſex.

* Q. *What mean you by that?*

A It is the difference whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or female, or neither: that is either he, or ſhe, or neither of them.

Q. *How many Genders have you?*

A. My book makes ſeven, the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the doubtful, and the Epicene

Q. *Which is the Article of the Maſculine Gender?*

A *Hic*: as *hic vir*, a man

Q. *What doth the Maſculine Gender belong to?*

A. It belongeth properly to Maſculines; that is, unto males or hees, and unto ſuch words as have been uſed under the names of hees.

Q. *Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?*

A. *Hæc*: as, *hæc mulier* a woman.

Q. *what doth the Feminine Gender belong to?*

A. To Feminines; that is, to femal s or ſhee's, or things going under the names of ſhees.

Q. *What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?*

A. *Hoc*, as *hoc Saxum*, a ſtone.

Q. *What*

* Q. *What belongs the Neuter Gender unto?*

A. It belongeth properly to the words which ſignifie neither he nor ſhe.

Q. *What Article hath the Common of two?*

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hæc*.

Q. *What belongs the Common of two unto?*

A. It belongeth properly to words ſignifying both Male and Female, that is, both he and ſhe.

Q. *What Articles hath the Common of three?*

A. *Hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*.

Q. *What belongeth the Common of three unto?*

A. Only to Adjectives.

Q. *What Articles hath the Doubtful?*

A. *Hic*, or *hæc*, as we will: as, *hic vel hæc dies*, a day.

* Q. *What doth the Doubtful Gender belong to?*

A. To ſuch living Creatures moſt properly in which the kind is unknown, whether they be he or ſhe.] As a Snail, a Snake, *&c.* and to ſome others. Alſo to ſome lifeleſs things; as a day, a channel, and the like.

* Q. *What is the Epicene Gender declined with?*

A. Only with one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are ſignified;] that is, both he and ſhe. In names of Fowls, Fiſhes, and wild Beaſts; as *hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, either the Cock or the Hen; *hæc Aquila*, an Eagle, both he and ſhe; *hoc Halec*, an Herring, both Milter and Spaner.

* Q. *Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?*

A. No, it is not properly a Gender noting the ſpecial Sex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. *You ſaid that your Book did make ſeven Genders; are there not ſeven ſimply?*

A. No; there are but three ſimply, the Maſc. Fem. Neu. the other four are compounded or made of theſe three.

The Declension of Nouns.

Q. *WHat followeth next after Genders?*

A. Declensions.

Q. *What call you a Declension?*

A. A varying of a word in Cases] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into divers other endings, called Cases.

Q. *How many Declensions of Nouns are there?*

* *A.* Five.

Q. *How will you know of what Declension a Noun is?*

A. By the termination of the Genitive case singular.

* Q. *What mean you by termination?*

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Qu. *How ends the Genitive case singular of the first Declension?*

A. In *æ* dipthong, &c.

Q. *How endeth the Dative?*

* *A.* In *æ* dipthong, &c.

Q. *What is your example of the first Declension?*

A. Musa.

Q. *What serves this example for chiefly?*

A. This and all other examples following in each Declension, serve to shew their Rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

* Sundry Greek words made Latine words, yet declined wholly, or in part, after the Greek manner, cannot be referred to any of these five Declensions properly: as *Tyrannus, Pan, Daphnis*, and the like, being of the fifth Declension in the Greek. So Feminines in *a* having the Genitive Case in *æ*, and the Accusative in *o*: as *Sappho, Manto, Clio, Dido, Echo*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*: as, *Latoo*. Gen. *Latoûs, Latoûs*. Accusat. *Latoa, Lato*. So *Anchises* of the first, *Penelope* of the second: and others of other Declensions. * The rest of the terminations, both in this, and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the accidence.

Q. What

Q. *Decline* Musa, *and give the English with it in every Case, according to the signs of the Case.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hac musa*, a song.
Gen. *hujus musæ*, of a song.
Dat. *huic musæ*, to a song.
Accus. *hanc Musam*, the song.
Voc. *O musa*, O song.
Abl. *hâc musâ*, from a song.
Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ*, songs.
Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.
Dat. *his musis*, to songs.
Acc. *has musas*, the songs.
Voc. *O musæ*, O songs.
Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Make your Scholars perfect in this kind of declining of Nouns, and conjugating Verbs, and you shall soon find the benefit of it above that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly, till they can give you any case or person.

Q. *Why do you give* a *for the sign of the Nominative case, and* the *of the Accusative?*

A. Because they are the most usual signs of these cases, and may most fitly serve hereunto.

Q. *Give me the signs of the Cases by themselves?*

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from* or *fro.*

Q. *Decline* Musæ, *with the English first.*

A. A song *musa*; of a song *musæ*; to a song *musæ*; the song *musam*; O song *O musa*; from a song *ab hâc musâ*. Plur. Songs *musæ*; of songs *musarum*; to songs *musis*; the songs *musas*; O songs *O musæ*; from songs *ab his musis*.

Q. *Why do you decline them so?*

A. Because giving English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily; and giving Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

(a) Q. *Do your Datives and Ablatives Plural end always in* is, *in the first Declension?*

(a) For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and overburden the Children, I take it much better for the Teachers to shew them to their Scholars out of the Latine Rules (where most of them are set down at large) as their Scholars shall have occasion to learn them to their hands, then either to trouble their memories, or disquiet them with them.

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is*, or in *abus*: ſo likewiſe *anima*. Alſo *Dia*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* only; as, *Deabus*, *mulalabus*, not *deis*, *mulis*.

The Second Declenſion.

Q. *How ends the Genitive caſe ſingular of the ſecond Declenſion?*

A. In *i*.

Q. *How the* Dative?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. *Give me an example of the ſecond* Declenſion.

A. Hic Magiſter, a Maſter.

Q. Decline Magiſter *as you decline* Muſa; *that is, both Latine before the Engliſh, and Engliſh before the Latine.*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magiſter*, a Maſter.

Gen. *Hujus Magiſtri*, of a Maſter, *&c.*

Q. *Doth your Vocative caſe in the ſecond* Declenſion *end always like the Nominative?*

A. No; but for the moſt part.

Q. *How many exceptions have you of it?*

A. Three. Firſt, of Nouns ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of ſome common Nouns, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

Q. (*b*) *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *how muſt the Vocative end?*

A. In *e*; as, *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

(*b*) This is only to be underſtood of Nouns of the ſecond declenſion, for in the fourth *manus* makes *O manu*, and of Words of the Maſculine or Feminine Gender only, not of the Neuter.

Q. (*c*) De

Q. (c) *Do all words in* (d) us, *make the Vocative in* e?

A. Yea, all but two; *Deus*, that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius*, that makes *O Fili*.

Q. *If the word be the proper name of a man ending in* ius, *how must the Vocative end?*

A. (e) In *i*; as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. *How many words have you which make the Vocative in* e, *or in* us?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*; for *agnus* makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocat. case; so all the rest.

Q. *Are Nouns of the Neuter Gender declined like Nouns of the Masculine and Feminine?*

A. No; all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have three like cases in either number.

Q. *What three cases are those?*

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. *And how do these three cases end in the Plural number?*

A. (f) In *a*.

Q. *Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it both ways, as you did* Musa.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc Regnum*, a Kingdom, Gen. *hujus Regni*, of a Kingdom. So, a Kingdom, *Regnum*; of a Kingdom, *Regni &c.*

Q. *Are no words excepted from being thus declined?*

A. Yea: (g) only *ambo* and *duo*, of the first and second declension, which make the Neuter Gender in *o*: as, *ambo*, not *amba*; and the Dative

e Words ending in *os* also, of the second Declension, make the Vocat. likewise in *e*, like words in *us*: as *logos*, *O loge*. d *Panthus*, & *Oedipus*, having the Vocat. in *u*, are not of the second declension in Latine, but of the third of contract: in Greek, like *Basileus*, *O Basileu*.

e If *Latmius* be for *Latmie*, in the Vocative, as the Grammar rule applieth it, its an *Atticisme*: that is after the *Attick Dialect*, the Vocative like the Nominative: but rather thus, *O Latmie non est Latmius, Endymion, rubori tibi?* f This is meant only of Nouns which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars, or Heteroclites, as words wanting the Plural Number, or the like. g *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Gr. as *ambo anguis* for *ambos angutis*, or *anguas*, Plural.

and Ablative in *bus*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. (*b*) *Decline ambo with the English.*

A. Plur. *ambo* both Masculines; *amba* both Feminines; *ambo* both Neuters. So in the rest.

(b) Here declining of Latine before may suffice, and so in Adjectives: For the particular difficult Questions in this declension, as in the rest. See the Latine Rules at large; as I directed before.

The third Declension.

Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the third Declension?*

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. *Give me an example of the third Declension, declined, as before, both ways.*

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.
Gen. *hujus lapidis*, of a stone, *&c.*
So Nom. *hic & hæc Parens*, a father or mother.
Gen. *hujus Parentis*, of a father or mother, *&c.*
Thus again English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the fourth Declension?*

A. In *us*.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. Nom. *hæc manus*, a hand, *&c.*

The fifth Declension.

(a) Q. *How ends the Genitive Case Singular of the fifth Declension?*

A. In *ei*.

(a) How this Gen. case is sometimes in *ii*, see the Lat. Rules.

Q. Give

Q. *Give an example.*

A. Sing Nom. *hic meridies*, a noon time of the day, *&c.*

Q. Of *what Gender are Nouns of the fifth Declension?*

A. Of the Fœminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies.*

Q. *Shew me how the Genitive Case Singular ends in each Declension together.*

(*a*) *A.* Of the first (*b*) *æ* dipthong; as, *Musa.*
The second in *i*; as, *Magistri.*
The third in *is*; as, *Lapidis.*
The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus.*
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Meridiei.*

(*c*) Q. *Shew me how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.*

A. The Dative case singular of the first in *æ* dipthong; as, *Musæ.*
The second in *o*; as, *Magistro,*
The third in *i*; as, *Lapidi.*
The fourth in *ui*; as, *Manui.*
The fifth in *ei*; as, *Merediei.*

The Accusative case singular.
Of the first in *am*; as, *Musam.*
The second in *um*; as, *Magistrum.*
The third in *em*, or *im*; as, *Lapidem Sitim.*
The fourth in *um*; as, *Manum.*
The fifth in *em*; as, *Meridiem.*

(*a*) These are to be made perfect by continual posing each way.

(*b*) Some words of the first declension have the Genitive singular in *as*: as *Familias, auras, terras,* & in imitation of words of the second declension in Greek, which end in *as*, *ha*, *ra*, and *a* pure, viz. which have a V wel before *a*. This is called *Græcismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words have *ai*, for *æ*; as *pictas, aulai*, for *pictæ, aulæ*. This is called *Atthaismus*, an imitation of the antient kind of speaking: hereof also see the Latine Rules. (*c*) In the first Declension, the Vocative is like the Nominative, except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *a*, or *e*. That *Pythas*, and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Attick. Dialect in Greek, making the Vocat. like the Nominat. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greek, than of the first: and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular.

Of the first in *â*; as, *Musa.*

The second in *o*; as, *Magistro.*

(*d*) The third in *e*, or *i*; as *Lapide*, *Tristi.*

The fourth in *u*; as, *Manu.*

The fifth in *e*; as, *Meridie.*

The Nominative case Plural.

Of the first in *æ* dipthong; as, *Musæ.*

The second in *i*; as, *Magistri.*

The third in *es*; as, *Lapides.*

The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus.*

The fifth in *es*; as, *Meridies.*

The Genitive case Plural.

Of the first in *arum*; as, *Musarum.*

The second in *orum*; as, *Magistrorum.*

The third in *um*, or *ium*; as, *Lapidum*, *Tristium.*

The fourth in *uum*; as, *Manuum.*

The fifth in *erum*; as, *Meridierum.*

The Dative case Plural.

Of the first in *is*; as, *Musis.*

The second in *is*; as, *Magistris.*

The third in *bus*; as, *Lapidibus.*

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*; as, *Manubus*, *arcubus.*

The fifth in *ebus*; as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accusative Case Plural.

Of the first in *as*; as, *Musas.*

The second in *os*; as, *Magistros.*

(*e*) The third in *es*; as, *Lapides.*

The fourth in *us*; as, *Manus.*

The fifth in *es*; as, *Meridies.*

The Vocative case Plural is ever like the Nominative.

The Ablative Plural is ever the same with the Datives.

(*d*) The Ablative of the third is oft in *i*: as, *parti*, *colli*, *sui*, *sibi*, &c. by reason of the usual change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *here* and *heri*, &c.

(*e*) The Accusative case plural of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *is*: as *partes*, *partis*, especially in those whose Genit. plural ends in *um*, and sometime *es* is contracted into *s*: as, for *urbes*, *urbs*, for *omnes*, *omnis*.

Q. *(f) Give me ſhortly the terminations alone, in every caſe together.*

A. Of the Genitive caſe ſingular: *æ, i, is, us, ëi.*
Of the Dative; *æ, o, i, ïi, éi.*
Of the Accuſative; *am, um, em, um, ém.*
Of the Ablative; *a, o, e, u, e.*
Nominative Plural; *æ, i, es, us, es.*
Gen. *(g) arum, orum, um* or *ium, ium, orum.*
Dat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*
Accuſ. *as, os, es, us, es.*
Vocative like the Nominative.
Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ubus, ebus.*

* Q. *Are there no ſpecial terminations of the Nominative caſes in each declenſion, to know the declenſions by?*

A. No certain: *(h)* yet theſe are the moſt uſual in words, which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nominative caſe of the firſt endeth in *a*; of the ſecond in *r, us,* or *m*; of the third in *c, e, l, o, r, s, t, x*; of the fourth in *us*; of the fifth in *es*.

f Scholers being made perfect in theſe terminations, will ſoon grow to readineſs in giving any caſe of a Noun, and keeping them moſt ſurely.

g For *Danaïdarum*, is uſed *Danaïdum*, by the figure *Syncope*: ſo *Anchiſiadum, Trojugenum*, like as *divum* for *divorum*, in the ſecond.

h Other terminat. are either words of coming from the Greek, or of other ſtrange tongues: as *am*, in the firſt Declenſion is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es, o*, long of the Greek, &c. Of theſe more fully ſee Maſter *Leeches* Queſtions, in his obſervations of the declenſions of Nouns.

The declining of Adjectives.

Q. *NOw that we have done with Nouns Subſtantives, what are we to come to next?*

A. To Nouns Adjectives.

Q. *How many ſorts of Adjectives are there?*

A. Two: Adjectives declined with three terminations, and Adjectives declined with three Artieles.

Q. *What Adjectives are of three terminations?*

A. Such as have in moſt caſes three terminations]

ons] that is, three divers endings, shewing their Genders; as, *bonus, a, um.*

Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

Q. What if they have but one termination, that is, if they have but one word in any case; as, Ablat. Bonis, *of what Gender is the word then?*

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. (a) *What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?*

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

Q. *How decline you* bonus, *with the English with it?*

A. Bonus, a good Masculine; *bona*, a good Feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter-Gen. *boni*, of a good Masculine: *bonæ*, of a good Feminine, *boni*, of a good Neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are Adject. of three terminations declined like bonus?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. *What are those declined like?*

A. Like *unus, a, um.*

Q. *Hath* unus *the Plural Number?*

A. No; except when it is joyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. *Which are those other words that are so declined like* unus, *having the Gen. case singular in* ius, *and the Dat. in* i?

A. (b c) *Totus, solus*, and also *ullus, alius, alter, uter & neuter.*

(a) Adjective ending in *us, er*, or *ur*, are declined like *Bonus*, except *vetus, veteris*, ending in *us*, and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*: as *Campester*, and his fellows, with *Sicur, sicuris*, in *ur*: and those following which are declined like *unus*.

(b) These words are also among the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Genit. and Dat. as, *ulli, alter*, for *ullius, alterius*. (c) *Nullus, uterque, aliter, uter*, and other Compounds of words are these so likewise.

Q. Are

Q. *Are theſe in all things declined like* unus?

A. Yes, ſaving that the five laſt; that is, *ullus, alius, alter, uter,* and *neuter,* do want the Vocative caſe; and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. *Of what declenſion are Nouns of three terminations; as,* Bonus, bona, bonum?

A. Of the firſt and ſecond] for the firſt word, as *bonus,* is declined like *Magiſter*, or *Dominus*; the ſecond, as *bona*, is declined like *Muſa*; the third, as *bonum,* is declined like *Regnum.*

* Q. *Which do you call Adjectives of three Articles?*

A. Such as we put Articles to in every caſe, to expreſs their Genders; as Nom. *Hic & hoc Fœlix,* Gen. *hujus fœlicis, &c. Hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.*

* Q. *Of what declenſion are Nouns of three Articles?*

A. Of the third Declenſion.

* Q. *What Gender are Adjectives of three Articles of?*

A. Of the common of three.

* Q. *If Adjectives have but one termination in any caſe, as* Fœlix, *what Gender is that of?*

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. *If they have two terminations, as* Triſtis, *and* Triſte, *what Gender are thoſe words of?*

A. The firſt, as *Triſtis*, is the Maſculine and Fem. gender: the ſecond as *Triſte*, is the Neuter.

* Q. *What are all Adject. of three Articles declined alike?*

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative caſe, as *fœlix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *fœlix*; if they have two, like *triſtis* and *triſte, levis* and *leve,* they are declined like *triſtis.*

Com-

Compariſons of Noun Adjectives.

Q. *WHat elſe belongeth to a Noun, beſides Number, Caſe, Gender, and Declenſion?*

A. Compariſon.

Q. *What is Compariſon?*

A. The altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by degrees.

Q. *Doth Compariſon belong to all Nouns?*

A. No, it belongs properly to none but Adjectives.

Q. *May all Adjectives be compared?*

A. No, none but ſuch whoſe ſignification may increaſe, or be diminiſhed.

(*a*) Q. *What is it for Adjectives to have their ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?*

A. To be made more or leſs; as, hard, harder, hardeſt: So back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

(*b*) Q. *What mean you by a degree of Compariſon?*

A. Every word that alters the ſignification, by more or leſs, is a degree.

Q. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

A. Three; the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. *Which is the Poſitive degree?*

A That which betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs.

Q. *What mean you by a thing abſolutely without exceſs?*

A. Such a thing as ſignifieth neither more nor leſs, but is abſolute of it ſelf, without being compared,

a Some Subſtantives are compared, but only by abuſe, not properly, as alſo ſome Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives, and Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives. and ſome Prepoſitions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.

b The Poſitive is improperly called a degree of Compariſon.

pared, or without having reſpect to any other: as *Durus*, hard.

Q. *What call you the Comparative degree?*

A. The Comparative is that which ſomewhat exceedeth the Poſitive in ſignification.

Q. *What mean you by exceeding the Poſitive?*

A. The Comparative is a word drawn from the Poſitive, wherein the ſignification of the Poſitive is ſomewhat increaſed, or made more:] as *Durior*, harder, or more hard; *Minor*, leſs, or more little.

Q. *What is the ſign of the Comparative degree?*

A. More; either being ſet down, or underſtood.

Q. *Of what is the Comparative degree formed, and how?*

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Maſculine and Feminine Gender; and *us* for the Neuter.

* Q. *Shew me how?*

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Gen. caſe is *duri*; which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*; and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparative degree is, *hic & hæc durior*, for the Maſculine and Feminine; and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So alſo of *Triſti* and *Dulci*.

Q. *What is the Superlative degree?*

A. The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree:] that is, it increaſeth the ſignification of the Poſitive to the higheſt; ſo that one thing being compared with many, is ſaid to be moſt of all this thing, or that; as *Duriſſimus*, hardeſt, or moſt hard.

Q. *Whence is the Superlative degree formed?*

A. Of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *ſ*, and the word *imus*: as if I put to *duri*, *ſ*, and *imus*, it is made *duriſſimus*.

* Q. *How do you compare theſe three degrees?*

A. By

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I mean each Gender in every Case together: As,

Sing Nom.	*Durus, durior, durissimus*	
	Dura, durior, durissima	
	Durum, durius, durissimum.	
Genit.	*Duri, durioris, durissimi.*	
	Duræ, durioris, durissimæ.	
	Duri, durioris, durissimi.	

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This Table heedfully obſerved, will teach preſently to form Compariſons, by declining all three Degrees together.

Caſe.	Article.	Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	*Hic*	*Durus*	*Durior*	*Duriſſimus*
	Hæc	*Dura*	*Durior*	*Duriſſima*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
	Hujus	*Durę*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimę*
	Hujus	*Duri*	*Durioris*	*Duriſſimi*
Dat.	*Huic*	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
	Huic	*Durę*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimę*
	Huic	*Duro*	*Duriori*	*Duriſſimo*
Accuſ.	*Hunc*	*Durum*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimum*
	Hanc	*Duram*	*Duriorem*	*Duriſſimam*
	Hoc	*Durum*	*Durius*	*Duriſſimum*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſimus*
	Hæc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicior*	*Fœliciſſima*
	Hoc	*Fœlix*	*Fœlicius*	*Fœliciſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimę*
	Hujus	*Fœlicis*	*Fœlicioris*	*Fœliciſſimi*
Nom.	*Hic*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſimus*
	Hæc	*Triſtis*	*Triſtior*	*Triſtiſſima*
	Hoc	*Triſte*	*Triſtius*	*Triſtiſſimum*
Genit.	*Hujus*	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimę*
	Hujus	*Triſtis*	*Triſtioris*	*Triſtiſſimi*

Q. Are there no exceptions from these general rules of comparing Nouns, i. e. from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes, there are four exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which have no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such have you?

A. (b) My Book names five, *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *multus.*

Q. Compare Bonus.

A. (c) *Bonus, melior, optimus; bona, melior, optima; bonum, melium, optimum:* Gen. *Boni, melioris, optimi; bonæ, melioris, optimæ; boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So *malus, pejor, pessimus,* and the rest, as before.

Q. What is your second exception from the general rules of comparing?

(b) All other irregular comparisons may be much better shewed the Scholars out of the Latine rules, as they shall have use of them, than here to trouble the Scholars, or the Books with them. Hereof see Mr. *Leeches* Questions more at large. (c) *Parvissimus, multissimus, egregissimus, pessimus,* and the like, are old words, and out of use.

A. Of Positives ending in *r.*

Q. If the Positive end in r, *how must the Superlative be formed?*

A. (d) Of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus.* as *Pulcher, Pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis.*

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into * *limus,* and not into *lissimus.*

Q. Which are those six?

(d) Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris,* have the Superlatives, because they have the Nom. also in *r*: as, *celeber, celebrior, celeberrimus.* * into *limus*:

These six are in Prose most truly written with a single *l*, in Verse with a double *l*, for the Verse sake.

A. Humble

A. Humilis humble, *similis* like, *facilis* eaſie, *gracilis* ſlender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learn: for we ſay, *humilis humilimus*, and not *humiliſſimus*.

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in lis, *form the* Superl.

A. They follow the general rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form from the Superl. by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the 1. caſe of the Po. ending in *i*, as *utilis utiliſſimus*, as before.

Q. What is your laſt exception from the general rules of comparing?

A. Of ſuch Adjectives as have a Vowel coming before *us*; as *pius*, *aſſiduus*, *idoneus*.

Q. How are theſe compared?

A. By theſe two Adverbs, *magis* more, and *maxime* moſt, [putting to *magis* inſtead of the Comparative degree, and *maxime* inſtead of the Superlative:] ſo declined the three degrees together, as before in every Caſe and Gender in order; as *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* moſt godly, *&c.*

Q. Why are theſe ſo compared?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of Vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together; as we cannot ſay well *pius, pii or.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. *Which is the ſecond part of ſpeech?*

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A (*b*) part of ſpeech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

(*b*) Pronouns ſupply the place of Nouns, and have for moſt part the nature of Nouns.

Q. (c) *Why is it called a Pronoun?*

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. *Wherein are Pronouns used?*

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath been uttered before, or may well be discerned.

Qu. *How many Pronouns are there?*

A. (d) Fifteen; as, *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

Q. *Have all Pronouns all the Cases?*

A. No; only four of them have the Vocative case, all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominative case.

Q. *May not some other words be added to the Pronouns?*

A. Yes; three compound Pronouns, *Egomet, tute, idem*: and also (e) *Qui, quæ, quod.*

There are but fifteen Pronouns properly, the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writers: as *am, em,* for *eam, eum,* and *im* for *eum, hibus* for *his, med, ted, mis, tis, eampse, quihi, ibus &c.* These and the like are to be known, and not used.

e *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is used in rehearsing something, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronoun.

* Q. *Whereof are these Pronouns compounded?*

A. *Egomet* of *ego* and *met*, *tute* of *tu* and *te*, *idem* of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. *How many kinds of Pronouns have you generally?*

A. Two; Pronoun Substantives, and Pronoun Adjectives.

* Q. *How many Pronoun Substantives are there?*

A. Three; *Ego, tu, sui*, with their Compounds; all the rest are Adjectives.

Q. *How doth your Book divide the Pronouns?*

A. Into Primatives, and Derivatives.

Q. *How many Pronoun Primitives are there?*

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic,* and *is.*

Q. *Why are they called Primitives?*

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. *What*

Q. *What are these Primitives called besides?*

A. Demonstratives.

Q. *Why so?*

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. *Are not some of the Pronoun Primitives called Relatives?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Which are those?*

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is,* with *idim* and * *qui* joyned unto them.

* So *Quis* and *quid* may be referred hereto.

Q. *Why are these six called Relatives?*

A. Because they serve to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. *Can* hic, ille, iste, *and* is, *be both Demonstratives and Relatives?*

A. Yes, in respect of the divers uses to which they serve, that is, both to shew, and to rehearse.

Q. *Which of the Pronoun Relatives is most specially called a Relative?*

A. *Qui.*

Qui of some Grammarians is taken for a Noun.

Q. *How many Pronoun Derivatives are there?*

A. Seven: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.*

Q. *Why are they called Derivatives?*

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri,* and *vestri,* the Genitive case of *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. *Shew me how?*

A. *Meus* comes of *mei*, the Genitive case of *Ego*; *tuus* of *tui*, the Genitive case of *tu*; *suus* of *sui*; *nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitive case Plural of *Ego*; *vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitive case Plural of *tu*.

Q. *How many sorts of Derivatives have you?*

A. Two; Possessives, and Gentiles.

Q. *How many things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. My Book names five; Number, Caſe, Gender, (as are in a Noun) Declenſion, and Perſon.

Q. *How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Subſtantives; as in* Ego, tu, ſui?

A. Though theſe are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be underſtood to be that Gender, whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are ſpoken.

* Q. *As how?*

A. If they be referred to a word of the Maſculine Gender, they are of the Maſculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine; as *Ego*, underſtood of a man, or any thing of the Maſculine Gender, it is the Maſculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. *How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adjectives?*

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declenſions of Pronouns.

Q. *How many Declenſions are there of a Pronoun?*

A. Four.

Q. *How will you know what Declenſion every Pronoun is of?*

A. By the ending of the Genitive caſe Singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. *Give me the terminations of the Genitive caſe Singular of each Declenſion in the Pronoun.*

A. Of the firſt in *i*; as, *Ego, mei.*

The

The ſecond in *ius*, or *jus*; as, *ipſe*, *ipſius*; *Qui*, *cujus*.

The third in *i*, *æ*, *i*, like Adjectives of three terminations; as, *Mei*, *meæ*, *mei*.

The fourth in *âtis*; as, *noſtras*, *noſtrâtis*.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the firſt Declenſion?*

A. Three: *Ego*, *tû*, *ſui*.

Q. *Decline them Latine and Engliſh together.*

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *à me* from me, *Nos* we, *noſtrum vel noſtri* of us, *nobis* to us, *nos* us, *à nobis* from us.

So Engliſh firſt, I *ego*, of me *mei*, &c. *Tu* thou, *tui* of thee, *&c.* *Sui* of himſelf, or of themſelves; *Sibi* to himſelf, or to themſelves, *&c.* So thou *tu*, of thee *tui*, &c.

Q. *Then* Sui *is the ſame both in the Singular and in the Plural Number.*

A. Yes, in all the caſes which it hath, for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative caſe.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the ſecond Declenſion?*

A. Six: *Ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*, and *qui*.

Q. *What are they declined like?*

A. Much like to *unus*, *una*, *unum*, Gen. *unius*.

Q. *Do they all make their Genitives in* ius, *like* unus?

A. No; theſe three, *(a) hic*, *is*, and *qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*, as *hujus*, *ejus*, *cujus*

(a) Hoc is oftentimes uſed for hic in old Writers.

Q. *Are* ille, ipſe, iſte *declined alike?*

A. Yea, they are declined like *iſte*, ſaving *ipſe* maketh *ipſum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accuſative caſe ſingular, not *ipſud*.

Q. *But have not* is *and* qui *a ſeveral declining?*

A. Yes, they differ ſomewhat.

Q. *Decline theſe of the ſecond Declenſion, Latine and Engliſh together, and firſt* iſte.

A. *Iſte*, that Maſculine; *iſta*, that Feminine;

iſtud, that Neuter, or that thing. Gen. *iſtius*, of that Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So *is* he, *ea* ſhe, *id* that thing.

Qui which Maſculine, *quæ* which Feminine, *quod* which Neuter, *&c.*

* Q. *Why do they ſay in the Ablative caſe of* Qui *Abl.* Quo, quâ, quo vel qui?

A. Becauſe *Qui* in the Ablative caſe is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo*, *quâ*, or *quo*.

Q. *How are* quis *and* quid *declined?*

A. (*a*) As *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*; thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui, qua, quod vel quid.*
Gen. *Cujus, &c.*
So Accuſat. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. *How decline you* Quiſquis?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quiſquis*, / *Quicquid*, } &c.

* Q. *What difference is there between* quod *and* quid?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Subſtantive, or Antecedent with it; *Quid* is always a Subſtantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. *What Pronouns are of the third Declenſion?*

A. Five; *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, and *veſter*.

Q. *Why are theſe called which are of the third Declenſion?*

A. Poſſeſſives.

Q. *Why are they called Poſſeſſives?*

A. Becauſe they ſignifie poſſeſſion, or owing; as *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *ſuus* his, *noſter* ours, *veſter* yours.

Q. *How are thoſe Poſſeſſives declined?*

A Like *bonus*; except that *meus* makes (*b*) *mi* in the Maſculine Gender of the Vocative caſe ſingular; and that *tuus*, *ſuus*, *veſter*, have no Vocative caſe at all.

Q. *How many Pronouns are of the fourth Declenſion?*

A. Two;

(*a*) Note when *Qui* is compounded, it makes *qua* for *quæ*, both in the Feminine Singular, and Neuter Plural: as, *ſiqua*, *nequa*, not *nequæ*, ſo *aliqui*, *numquis*, *ecquis*, makes both *ecquis*, and *ecqua*.

(*b*) *Meus* for *mi* in the Voc. is by *Antiptoſis*, as *Virgil*, *Projice tela manu ſanguis meus.*

A. Two: *noſtras*, and *veſtras*.

Q. *What are theſe of the fourth Declenſion called?*

A. Gentiles.

Q. *Why are they called Gentiles?*

A. Becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to ſome Country or (c) Nation, to ſome Sect or Faction; as *noſtras*, one of our Country, or of our Sect, or ſide; *veſtras*, one of your Country, Sect, or ſide.

c Of *Gens*, a Nation.

Q. *But your Book addeth* Cujus, *is it a Pronoun?*

A. No; *Cujus* is a Noun.

Q. *Why is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?*

A Becauſe it hath the ſame manner of declining with *Noſtras* and *Veſtras*, like as all other Nouns that be (d) Gentiles have; and becauſe it may ſeem to come of *Cujus*, the Genit. caſe of *qui, quæ, quod.*

d *Arpinas* of *Arpinum*, and *Ravennas* of *Ravenna*, are ſo declined.

Q. *What ſignifies* Cujus?

A. Of what Country, or what Countryman, or of what Sect.

Q. *What are theſe three,* Noſtras, Veſtras, *and* Cujus, *declined alike?*

A. They are in all things declined like *Triſtis*, ſaving that in the Nom. and Voc. caſe ſingular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. *Shew me how by example?*

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & hæc Noſtras, & hoc Noſtrate*, for *hic & hæc Noſtratis, & hoc Noſtrate*: the termination *ātis* being drawn into *as*.

Of the Perſons in a Pronoun.

Q. *WHat is the fifth thing belonging to a Pronoun?*

A. A Perſon.

* Q. *What mean you by a Perſon?*

A. Any perſon or thing which ſpeaketh of it ſelf, or is ſpoken to, or ſpoken of.

Q. *How many Perſons be there?*

A Three.

Q. *What is the firſt Perſon?*

A. A word whereby any perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf alone, or with others; as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. *How many words are of this Perſon?*

A. *Ego*, and *Nos*; and no more properly.

Q. *What is the ſecond Perſon?*

A. Any perſon or thing which is ſpoken to, either alone, or with others; as, *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

Q. *How many words are there of this Perſon?*

A. *Tu*, and *Vos*; and no more properly.

Q. *But your Book ſaith, that every Vocative caſe is of the ſecond Perſon.*

A. That is by a figure called *Evocation.*

Q. *What is the reaſon of it?*

A. Becauſe *Tu*, or *Vos*, are underſtood in every Voc. caſe: and ſo the Voc. caſe is made of the ſame perſon with them.

Q. *As how for example?*

A When we ſay, *O Puer*, O Boy, we underſtand, *O tu Puer*, O thou Boy.

Q. *What is the third Perſon?*

A. That which is ſpoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. *What words are of the third Perſon?*

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu*, and *Vos*.

Q *But theſe three*, ipſe, idem, *and* qui, *are ſometimes of the firſt and ſecond Perſon.*

A. That is likewiſe by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the firſt or ſecond Perſon, expreſſed or underſtood: as with *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the ſame Perſon.

Perſons belong to Nouns, Verbs and Participles, by reaſon of ſome Perſon of the Pronoun joyned to them, expreſſed or underſtood not properly.

Q. *May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?*

A. Yes.

Q. *To what end serve the Persons in Pronouns?*

A. To express our mind fitly when we speak of any person.] More specially they serve for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are ever expressed or understood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verb.

Q. *Which is the third part of speech?*

A. A Verb.

Q. *What is a Verb?*

A. A part of speech declined with (a) Mood and Tense, and betokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

(a) This is meant of perfect Verbs. That *Aio, faxo, quæso, &c.* are not declined with Mood and Tense, it is in regard of use, not the nature of the words.

Q. *Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being?*

A. Thus; doing, as *Amo*, I do love; suffering, as *Amor*, I am loved; being, as *Sum*, I am.

Q. *What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?*

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing; a Verb signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. *How many kinds of Verbs are there?*

A. Two; Personal, and Impersonal.

Q. *What mean you by Personal?*

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. *What Verb is that?*

A. Such a Verb as is varied by divers Persons; as, I love, thou loveſt, he loveth, we love, *&c.*

Q. *What is a Verb Impersonal?*

A. That which is not varied by more Persons, but

but only is formed in the third Perſon ſingular, with this ſign *it*; as, *decet*, it becometh.

Q. *How many kinds of Verbs Perſonals are there?*

A. Five; Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. *How do theſe differ one from another?*

A. Three ways: 1. In termination or ending. 2. In ſignification. 3. In declining or forming.

Q. *How do Verbs Perſonals differ in termination?*

A. Some end in *o*, ſome in *or*, ſome few in *m*.

Q *What Verbs end in* o?

A A Verb Active, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. *What Verbs end in* or?

A. Paſſives, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. *What Verbs end in* m?

A. A few Neuters; as, *Sum, forem, inquam, poſſum*, with other compounds of them.

Q *How ends a Verb Active?*

A. In o

Q. *What doth it betoken or ſignifie?*

A To do; as, I love, or do love.

Q *What may a Verb Active be made?*

A. A Paſſive.

Q *How?*

A. By putting to r; as *Amo*, I love, put to r, is made *Amor*.

Q *How ends a Paſſive?*

A. In *or*.

Q *What doth it betoken?*

A. It betokeneth Paſſion, or ſuffering, or ſomething to be done; as *Amor*, I am loved.

Q. *May not a Verb Paſſive be made an Active?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How?*

A. By putting away r; as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made Amo,

Q. *How ends a Verb Neuter?*

A. In *o*, or *m*; as *Curro*, I run, *Sum*, I am.

Q *Cannot*

Q. *Cannot a Verb Neuter take* r *to make it a Paſſive, as Actives do; as of* Curro, *by putting to* r, *to make* Curror?

A. No; there is no ſuch word as *Curror*.

Q. *How is a Verb Neuter Engliſhed?*

A. Sometimes Actively, that is, like an Active; as *Curro*, I run; ſometimes paſſively, or like a Paſſive; as *Ægroto*, I am ſick.

Q. *How ends a Verb Deponent?*

A. In r, like a Verb Paſſive.

Q. *How doth it ſignifie?*

A. Either like an Active; as *Loquor*, I do ſpeak, or like a Verb Neuter, ſignifying actively; as *Glorior*, I do boaſt.

Q. *How ends the Verb Common?*

A. In r, like a Paſſive.

Q. *How doth it ſignifie?*

A. Both Actively and (*a*) Paſſively; that is, both as a Verb Active, and as a Verb Paſſive; and therefore it is called a Verb Common; as *Oſculor*, I kiſs, or I am kiſſed.

(*a*) A Few Verbs Commons are now in uſe, *videlicet*, ſignifying Paſſively, as well as Actively, except *Criminor*, *Frudror*, *Oſculor*, and ſome other, although many Participles of the Preterperfect of Verbs Deponents may be found ſignifying Paſſively: as, *Complexus*, *Myſtratus*, *Interpretatus*, *Comitatus*, &c.

* Q. *How may I know in any place whether a Verb Common doth ſignifie Actively or Paſſively?*

A. By the conſtruction; for if it be conſtrued as a Verb Active, it ſignifieth actively; as *Oſculor te*, I kiſs thee; but if it have the conſtruction of a Verb Paſſive, it ſignifieth paſſively; as *Oſculor à te*, I am kiſſed of thee.

Q. *Whether can a Verb Deponent, or a Verb Common loſe* r, *to be made Actives?*

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oſculor*, *oſculo*.

Q. *But ſome Verbs are ſaid to be Tranſitive, others Intranſitive: How may I know which are Tranſitive, which Intranſitive?*

A. Thoſe are Tranſitive, whoſe action or doing paſſeth into another thing, and have not a perfect ſenſe in themſelves; as *Amo Magiſtrum*, I love the Maſter.

Q. *What*

* Qu. *What is the way to know them?*

A. If I may fitly ask the queſtion *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to ſhew the meaning of it; as when you ſay, *amo*, I love; another may ask whom or what do you love, or elſe he underſtands not your meaning; and ſo the Action paſſeth into another thing.

Q. *Which are Intranſitives?*

A. Such as have an abſolute and perfect ſenſe in their own ſignification, without asking any queſtion; as, *Curro* I run, *Ægroto* I am ſick.

* Q. *Of all the five kinds of Perſonals, which are Tranſitive?*

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons, ſignifying actively; that is, when they are conſtrued like Actives.

Q. *Which are Intranſitives?*

A. Verbs Paſſives, [and Neuters for the moſt part] and alſo Commons ſignifying Paſſively, that is being conſtrued as Paſſives.

Moods.

Q. *YOu ſaid a Verb was declined with Mood and Tenſe, what is a Mood?*

A. (a) The manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of a Verb is uttered; as, in declining, commanding, wiſhing, or the like.

Q. *How many Moods are there?*

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive and Infinitive.

Q. *What is the Indicative?*

A. That which ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe; as, *amo* I love; or elſe asketh a queſtion, as, *amas tu*, doſt thou love.

Q. *What ſign hath the Indicative?*

A. None.

Q. *How*

(a) The Mood is the manner of ſpeech uſed in ſignifying ſh doing, ſuffering, or being of any thing.

Q. *How know you the Imperative?*

A. It biddeth, or commandeth; as, *ama*, love thou.

* Q. *What ſign hath the Imperative?*

A. It may have the ſign *Let*, except in the ſecond Perſon; where it is evidently known by bidding.

Q. *How know you the Optative?*

A. It wiſheth, or deſireth.

Q. *What ſigns hath the Optative?*

A. Theſe ſigns; * would God, I pray God, or God grant. * Or, O that.

Qu. *What hath it joyned with it in Latine?*

A. An Adverb of wiſhing; as, *utinam amem*, God grant I love.

Q. *How know you the Potential Mood?*

A. It ſheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing.

Qu. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. May, can, might, would, ſhould, ought, or could; as, *amem*, I may or can love.

Qu. *How differs it in Latine from the Optative and Subjunctive, ſeeing that they have all one termination?*

A. Becauſe it hath neither Adverb nor Conjunction joyned with it.

Qu. *How know you the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. It hath evermore ſome Conjunction joyned with it, or ſome Adverb having the nature of a Conjunction; as, *That, if, when, whereas*; as, *Cum amarem*, when I loved.

Qu. *Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?*

A. Becauſe it dependeth upon ſome other Verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before or coming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miſer*, when I loved I was a wretch. *Amarem* I loved, depends of *eram* I was.

* Qu. *Is there no difference in Latine between the*

the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods?

A. No, save in signification, and signs of the Moods.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive?

A. To do, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moods have?

A. No; it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case.

Q. What is the common sign to know it by?

A. To: as, *Amare* to love.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, what Mood must the later be?

A. The Infinitive; as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. WHat are there peculiarly belonging to the *Infinitive Mood?*

A. (a) Gerunds and Supines.

Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Person.

Q. How many (b) *Gerunds are there?*

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification have they?

A. Both Active and Passive: as, *Amandi*, of loving, or of being loved; *Amando* in loving, or in being loved; *Amandum* to love, or to be loved.

(a) Gerunds are named of *Gerendo*, because they signify doing something: Supines (as *Melancthon* thinks) of they have no Case before them.

(b) How

Q. (c) *How will you decline these?*

A. They are declined in the Verb.

c Some decline these, Gen. *Amandi*, Accusat. *Amandum*, Ablat. *Amandō*: But I take it better to decline them only as they are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. *How many Supines be there?*

A. Two; one ending in *um*, called the first Supine; the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. *Why is that in* um *called the first Supine?*

A. Because it hath (a) for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Mood of the Verb Active: as, *amatum* to love.

Q. *Why is that in* u *called the later Supine?*

A. Because it hath, for the most part, the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive; as *amatu*, to be loved.

a It hath the signification of a Verb Passive, when it comes of a Verb signifying Passively, or when it hath *ri*, the Infinitive Mood of *iri* joyned with it.

Tenses.

* Q. *What is a Tense?*

A. (b) The (c) difference of a Verb, according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. *How many Tenses are there?*

A. (d) Five; the Present Tense, the Preter-

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to do or suffer any thing. c A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth. d There are properly but three Tenses or times, the time past, present, & to come. Our Book divides the Preter Tense or time past, into three, the Preterimperfect Tense, not perfectly past, Preterperfect Tense, perfectly past, Preterpluperfect Tense, more than perfectly past.

imperfect

imperfect Tenſe, the Preterperfect Tenſe, the Preterpluperfect Tenſe, and the Future Tenſe.

* Q. *How may theſe Tenſes be known aſunder?*

A By the times which they ſpeak of, and by ſigns.

Q. *What time doth the Preſent Tenſe ſpeak of?*

A. Of the time that is now preſent; as, *amo* I love.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. Do, *doſt*, or *doth*, in the Active voice; and *am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What ſpeaketh the Preterimperfect Tenſe of?*

A. Of the time that is not perfectly paſt, but as it were ſtill preſent; as, *amabam* I loved, or did love.

Q. *What ſigns may it be known by?*

A. By theſe; *did*, or *didſt*, in the Active voice; and *was*, *were*, *wert*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Preterperfect Tenſe of?*

A. That which is perfectly paſt, though lately; as, *amavi*, I have loved

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Have*, *haſt*, or *hath*, in the Active; *have been*, *haſt been*, or *hath been*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Preterpluperfect Tenſe of?*

A. Of that which is more than perfectly paſt, or paſt a long while ſince.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Had*, or *hadſt*, in the Active; *had been*, or *hadſt been*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *What time ſpeaks the Future Tenſe of?*

A. Of the time to come.

Q. *What ſigns hath it?*

A. *Shall*, or *will*, or *may* or *can hereafter*, in the Active; *ſhall be*, or *will be*, or *may be*, or *can be hereafter*, in the Paſſive.

Q. *Give me all the uſual ſigns of the Active together.*

A. (b)

A. (b) Do, doſt, or doth; did, or didſt; have, haſt, or hath; had, or haaſt; ſhall, or will hereafter.

(b) The principal ſigns of the Active are, Do, did, have, had, ſhall, or will.

* Q. *Give me the uſual ſigns of the Paſſive.*

A. *Am, be, is, are, art; was, were, wert; have been, had been, ſhall, or will be.*

Perſons.

* Q. *WHat is a Perſon in a Verb?*

A. Every ſeveral word, in every Mood and Tenſe, except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Perſon.

Q. *Why are theſe called Perſons?*

A. Becauſe one of the three Perſons of the Pronoun is underſtood in every one of them; as, *amo* I love, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou loveſt, is as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loveth, is as much as *ille amat*: and ſo in the reſt.

Q. *How many Perſons are there in Verbs?*

A. In Verbs Perſonals there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. *Hath every Mood and Tenſe three Perſons in either Number?*

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs; except that the Imperative Mood wants the firſt Perſon in the ſingular Number, and the Infinitive Mood hath no Perſons at all, as was ſaid.

* Q. *What differ your Perſons in Verbs, from Perſons in Nouns and Pronouns?*

A. The Perſons in Nouns and Pronouns ſignifie who or what Perſon it is that doth or ſuffereth any thing. The Perſons in Verbs ſignifie what it is that ſuch a Perſon doth or ſuffereth.

* Q. *Shew it by an example.*

A. *Magiſter docet*, the Maſter teacheth; *Magiſter* is the Perſon of the Noun doing ſomething; *Docet*, the Perſon of the Verb, ſignifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

Q. WHat is a Conjugation?

A. (a) The varying of a Verb according to Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Q. *How many Conjugations have Verbs?*

A. Four.

Q. *How may they be known asunder?*

A. By their several Vowels, which are their marks to know them by.

Q. *What is the Vowel of the first Conjugation to know it by?*

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *amâre, amâris.*

Qu. *What is the Vowel of the second?*

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *docêre, docêris.*

Q. *What of the third?*

A. *E* short before *re* and *ris*; as, *legere, legeris.*

Q. *What of the fourth?*

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*; as, *audîre, audîris.*

* Q. *Where must you find this* re *and* ris *which you speak of, to know the Conjugations asunder by?*

A. *Re* in the Infinitive Mood Active, which is the fourth word in declining the Verb in the Active voice; as, *amo, amas, amavi, amare*; and *ris*, in the second person Passive, that is in the second word in declining a Verb Passive; as, *amor, amaris.*

(a) A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person in each Mood and Tense.

* *De*, and certain Compounds of it are excepted: as *Circumdo, pessundo, secundo*, which make *a* short: as, *damus, circumdamus*, as it is in the Latine Præterita.

Of Declining and Conjugating Verbs.

Q. *THat you may be skilful in all Verbs, (which with the knowledge of the Nouns, is accounted the most speedy help to attain the Latine Tongue) what must you do?*

A. I

A. I muſt learn to be very perfect in (a) declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples have you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Four; according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are theſe examples (b) *formed?*

(a) Declining a Verb, is the rehearſing of the firſt and ſecond Perſon of the Preſent Tenſe, with the firſt Perſon of the Preterperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood, the Preſent Tenſe of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, and Supines, and Participles, belonging to that Verb and voice. (b) Forming or conjugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the firſt word of the Verb into ſundry other words coming of it by Perſons, Tenſes, Moods.

A. In two; Active, and Paſſive. All Verbs in *o* are formed like *Amo, Doceo, Lego,* or *Audio.* All Verbs in *or,* like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior.*

* *Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Paſſives?*

A. Yes; ſaving that they are to have Gerunds and Supines declined with them, becauſe they want Actives; and they have Participles, as they are ſet down in the Parti. after.

* *Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readineſs in declining and conjugating?*

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the Engliſh to the Latine, or Latine to the Engliſh of any Verb, in each Mood, Tenſe, and Perſon; and thereby to be able to proceed moſt ſpeedily in conſtruing, parſing, and making Latine.

* *Q. How will you do that?*

A. By being perfect in all the Perſons, eſpecially the firſt Perſon, through each Mood and Tenſe, to be able to give both Engliſh to Latine, and Latine to Engliſh in them; and after to run the terminations of every Tenſe and Perſon in my mind, together with the ſigns of every Perſon in Engliſh.

Q. *But how will you do in the Imperative Mood, which hath no first Person singular?*

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperative wants the first Person.

Q. *Shew me an example of conjugating so, and first of giving the Latine before?*

A. *Amo* I love, *amabam* I loved or did love, *amavi* I have loved, *amaveram* I had loved, *amabo* I shall or will love.

Imper. second Person, *ama, amato*, love thou: or the Imperative wants the first Person.

Optat. *Utinam amem*, God grant I love, *&c.*

Q. *Give me the English first*

A. I love *amo*, I loved or did love *amabam*, *&c.* as in declining Nouns.

Qu. *But let me hear how you run the terminations in your mind or speech?*

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam*; *bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*

Qu. *Which are those English signs which you must run in your mind with these terminations?*

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Qu. *Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this means give any Person of the same, by remembring or running in your mind the terminations and signs together.*

A. Yes.

Q. *How say you, I loved or did love?*

A. *Amabam.*

Q. *They loved or did love?*

A. *Amabant.*

Qu. *If you be asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you do to find it?*

A. Call to mind but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my mind until I come to it.

Q. *How, for example?*

A. If

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*; and so running in my mind *ram ras, rat, ramus ratis, rant:* and withal, I, thou, he, we, ye, they; I find *docueramus* we had taught.

* Qu. *Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another, and first which come of the Present Tense?*

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperative second Person, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. *Give me those which come of the Preterperf. tense.*

A. *Amavi, amaveram; amaverim, amavero; amavissem, amavisse.*

Q. *Rehearse the first Persons together as they stand in the Book.*

A. *Amo, abam, avi, averam, abo.* Imper. second Person, *Ama, amato: Amem, arem, averim, avissem, avero: amare, amavisse.*

Q. *Rehearse them Actively and Passively together, as they stand in order.*

A. *Amo, amor, amabam, amabar, amavi, amatus sum vel fui, amaveram, amatus eram vel fueram, amabo, amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *ama, amato, amare, amator.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunct. *Amem, amer, amarem, amarer, amaverim, amatus sim vel fuerim, amavissem, amatus essem vel fuissem, amavero, amatus ero vel fuero.*

Infinitive: *Amare, amari, amavisse, amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri, vel amandum esse.*

Amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Q. *Give the terminations of the first Persons of the Active voice alone.*

* *Illo pollicito sese facturum omnia, est quod speremus Deum bonis benefacturum.* Make these terminations exceeding perfect, all the rest will be soon gotten, and easily kept, by oft repeating these over thus.

A. O, bam, i, ram, bo or am, em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.

Q. Give the signs of the Tenses answering.

A. Do, did, have, had, shall or will, may or can hereafter: as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive together.

A. O, or; bam, bar; i, sum vel fui; bo, bor; ram, eram vel fueram; am, ar; em, er, rem, rer, sim vel fuerim; sem, essem vel fuissem; am, ar, ro, ero vel fuero.

Infinitive, e, i; se, ese vel fuisse.

* Q. *Is there yet no further help for knowing the several Persons?*

A. Yes; the first Persons active end in o, am, em, im, or i; the second in as, es, is, or sti; the third in t.

Q. *How end the first Persons Passive?*

A. The first Persons end commonly in or, ar, er: the second in aris, eris, iris; the third in tur; the first Plural in mur, the second in mini, the third in ntur

In the Preterperfect Tenses, Preterpluperfect, and Future Tenses Passive, the terminations are the same with the Tenses in *Sum, es, fui,* of which they are borrowed, except the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood.

* Q. *Which do you account the speediest way of all to get and keep these Verbs?*

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of the English signs of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons; and also much examination of the Active and Passive together; as, asking, I love, *amo*; I am loved, *amor*; he loveth, *amat*: he is loved, *amatur*; they love, *amant*; they are loved, *amantur*, &c.

Of *Sum*, and other Verbs out of Rule.

Q. *WHat Rules have you for Verbs ending in* m?

A. There are no Rules for them, they are irregular, that is, without Rule

Q. *Are none of them declined in your Book?*

A. Yes; *Sum*, and *Possum*.

Q. *How are others in* m *declined?*

A. They, with more other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, (*a*) are set down in the Latine Grammer by themselves, except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*, which do follow after.

a *Sed nunc ut totum.*

Q. *Is not a perfect readiness in the Verb* Sum, *as necessary as in any other of the Verbs?*

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. *Why?*

A. Because it serveth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetual use.

Q. *How will you come to be perfect in the Verb* Sum?

A. By the same means; as in *amo*, *doceo*, *&c* and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of Rule; chiefly, in being perfect in giving all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. *Have you not some special observations concerning these two Verbs*, eo *and* queo?

A. Yes.

Q. *Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?*

A. In the Preterimperfect and Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, and in the Gerunds?

b *A lemba*

Q. *How do they make their Preterimperfect Tense?*

b *ut sa* and th are by th figure Syncope.

A. (*b*) *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*

Q. *How do they make their Future Tense?*

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*; not *iam*.

Q. *How do they make their Gerunds?*

A. (c) *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; not *endi*: so *queundi, queundo, queundum*, though we say *ambiendi*.

(c) So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present Tense: as, of *Iens*, the Gen. is *euntis*, so *enti*, &c.

Q. *How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?*

A. Like Verbs in *o*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. *What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?*

A. All other Preterperfect Tenses, Preterpluperfect Tenses, and Future Tenses, except the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. *How are these formed of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?*

A. Those which end in *ram, rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim*, or *ro*: as of *amavi*, are made *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se*, be formed of it, only by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se*; as of *amavi, amavissem, amavisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. *How are Impersonals declined?*

A. They are not declined as Verbs Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses; as, *Delectat, delectabat*, &c. *studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit*, &c.

Q. *What signs have they to know them by?*

A. They have commonly before their English this sign *or*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. *WHat is your fourth part of ſpeech which is declined?*

A. A Participle.

Q. *What is a Participle?*

A. A part of ſpeech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, *&c.*

Q. *Of what is the Participle derived?*

A. Of a Verb from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. *Why is it called a Participle?*

A. Of taking part; becauſe it hath nothing of it ſelf, but what it takes from others.

Q. *What parts of ſpeech doth a Participle take part of?*

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both Noun and Verb together.

Q. *What doth it take of a Noun only or ſeverally?*

A. Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion.

Qu. *What of a Verb alone?*

A. Tenſe and ſignification.

Q. *What doth it take of both of them together?*

A. Number and Figure.

Q. *How is a Participle declined?*

A. With Number, Caſe, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

Q. (*b*) *How many kinds of Participles are there?*

A. Four: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Pretertenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. *How can you know the kinds of Participles?*

A Partly by their endings; partly by their ſignification.

Q. *How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Preſent Tenſe?*

A. In *ans*, or *ens*; as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. *How*

b There are two of the Active voice; as, the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Paſſive; that is, the Participle of the Preter tenſe and Fut. in

Qu. *How ends it in* English?

A. In *ing*; as, *loving*.

Q. *Is every word ending in* ing, *a Participle of the Present tense?*

A. No, unless the Latine end also in *ans*, or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. *What time doth it signifie?*

A. The time present?

Q. *What is the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense formed of?*

A. Of the (*c*) Preterimperfect tense of the Indicat. Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*; as of *Amabam*, *bam* turned into *ns*, is made *amans*: so of *Auxiliabor Auxilians*.

c For forming Participles of Verbs wanting the Preterimperfect tense, we must feign Preterimperfect tenses: as, *inquiebam inquiens*.

Q. *What doth a Participle of the Future in* rus *signifie or betoken?*

A. To do: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice; as, *amaturus* to love, or about to love.

Q. *What time doth it signifie?*

A. The time to come.

Q. *How endeth it in Latine?*

A. In *rus*; as, *amaturus*.

Q. *What is it formed of?*

A. (*d*) Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*; as, of *ductu ducturus*.

d These Participles, *Futurus*, *osurus*, *pariturus*, *nosciturus*, *noscituros*, *moriturus*, *oriturus*, are formed irregularly. Stock.

Q. *How ends the English of the Participle of the Pretertense?*

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*, as, loved, taught, slain.

Q. *How ends it in Latine?*

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit.

Q. *Do all of them end either in* tus, sus, *or* xus, *in Latine?*

A. Yea, all; except *mortuus* dead, which endeth in *nus*.

* Q. *What time doth a Particip. of the Pretertense signifie?*

A. The

A. The time past.

Q. *What is it formed of?*

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as, of *lectu, lectus.*

Q. *What signifieth a Participle of the Future in* dus?

A. To suffer: like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice; as *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. *What time doth it signifie?*

A. The time to come.

Q. *Of what is it formed?*

A. Of the Gen. case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. *How?*

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*; as, of *amantis*, turn *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *amandus.*

Q. *But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active voice; and of the Participle of the Present tense?*

A. Yes; as, *Legendus* reading. As in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficis*; In reading old Authors thou doest profit.

Q. *Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in* dus, *when it signifieth Actively?*

A. No, it is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. *Hath every kind of Verb all the four Participles?*

A. No.

Q. *How many Participles have Verbs Actives, and* (a) *Neuters which have the Supines?*

A. Two; one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus.*

Q. *But what if these want the Supines?*

A. Then they want the Future in *rus.*

Q. *Why so?*

A. Because it is derived of the latter Supine; as of *Disco*, is only *discens*, without a Participle of the Future in *rus.*

a *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus, excursus, percursus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice: so *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus* and *vigilandus*, are abusively.

Q. *What*

Q. *What Participles have Verbs Paſſives, whoſe Actives have the Supines?*

A. Two; a Participle of the Preter Tenſe, and of the Future in *dus*; as, of *amor*, cometh *amatus, amandus.*

Q. *But what if the Actives want the Supines?*

A. They want the Participle of the Preter Tenſe.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe the Participle of the Preter Tenſe ſhould be formed of the latter Supine, which is wanting; as, of *timeor*, is only *timendus.*

Q. *What Participles hath a Verb Deponent?*

A. Three; one of the Preſent Tenſe, another of the Preter Tenſe, and one of the Future in *rus*; as, of *auxilior*, cometh *auxilians auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.*

Q. *Can it never have a Participle of the Future in* dus?

A. Yes, if it govern an Accuſative caſe, as being a Verb Tranſitive; as, *Loquor verbum, Loquor* may form *loquendus.*

Q. *How many Participles hath a Verb Common?*

A. All the four Participles; as, of *largior*, cometh *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.*

Q. *How are the Participles of the Preſent Tenſe declined?*

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as, Nom. *hic, hæc & hoc amans*, like *Fœlix.*

Q. *How are Participles of other Tenſes declined?*

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings; as, Nom. *Amatus, ta, tum*; like *bonus, a, um*: ſo all the reſt.

Of

Of an Adverb.

Q. *WHich is your fifth part of ſpeech; and the firſt of thoſe which are undeclined?*

A. An Adverb.

Q. *What is an Adverb?*

A. A part of ſpeech joyned to Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Q. *Why is it called an Adverb?*

A. Becauſe it is uſually joyned to Verbs.

Q. *May it not be joyned unto other parts of ſpeech alſo?*

A. Yes; to ſuch words as are in place of Verbs, and ſome others: as ſometimes to Nouns, ſometimes to Adverbs.

Q. *Wherefore is an Adverb joyned to the Verbs?*

A. To declare their ſignification; that is, to make their ſignification more plain and full.

Q. *How?*

A. By ſome circumſtance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the ſeveral kinds of Adverbs; as, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order, and the like hereunto.

Q. *Rehearſe the ſorts of your Adverbs?*

A. (a) Adverbs are of time, place, number, order, and ſo as they ſtand in the Book.

Q. *Give me your Adverbs, Engliſhing them in order.*

A. Adverbs of Time; as *Hodiè* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yeſterday, *perindè* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time paſt, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* ſometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place; as, *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *iſtic* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Of

(a) Theſe Adverbs ſee more at large in Mr. *Leecher*, in his third part of his Grammar Queſtions, and ſo likewiſe of Conjunctions: or in the Latine Rules.

Of Number; as *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Of Order; as *inde* from thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* to conclude, *poſtremo* laſt of all.

Of Asking or Doubting; as *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorſum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling; as *Heus* ho, *O* ho, *ehodum* ho Sirrah.

Of Affirming; as *Certè* ſurely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truly, *ſanè* truly, or doubtleſs, * *ſcilicet* doubtleſs, or truly, *licet* although, *eſtò* be it ſo.

Of Denying; as *Non* not, *haud* not, *minime* no, or in no wiſe, *nequiquam* not, or in no wiſe, *nequaquam* no, or in no wiſe.

Of Swearing; as *Pol* in good ſooth, *æpol* in good-ſooth, *hercle* truly, *mediuſfidius* in faith, or in truth.

Of Exhorting; as *Eja* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering; as * *Sodes* if thou dareſt; or on good fellowſhip, *amabo* of all love.

Of Forbidding; as *Ne* no, not.

Of Wiſhing; as *Utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *ſi* O that, *O ſi* O that *O ſi* oh if, oh that.

Of Gathering together; as *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not only, *non ſolum* not only.

Of Parting; as *Seorſim* aſunder, or one from another, *ſigillatim* every one aſunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.

Of Chooſing; as *Potius* rather, *immo* yea, rather.

Of a thing not finiſhed; as *Pene* almoſt, *fere* almoſt, *prope* nigh, or near, or almoſt, *vix* ſcarcely, *modo non* almoſt.

Of Shewing; as *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of

Scilicet, quaſi *ſcire licet*.

Pol by *Pollux*, *Æpol* by the Temple of *Pollux*. *Mediuſ fidius* as *Fidius* the Son of *Jupiter*, and God of faithfulneſs, love me like *Mi Hercule*, *Me Hercules* ſhall help me.

* *Sodes* quaſi, *ſi audes*.

Of Doubting; as *Forsan* peradventure, *forsitan* peradventure, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peradventure.

Of Chance; as *Forte* by chance, *fortuite* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likeness; as *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *ceu* as, *tanquam* even as, *velut* as.

Of Quality; as *Bene* well, *male* evilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity; as *Multum* much, *parvum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison; as *Tam* so, or as well, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* especially.

Q. *Are not some Adverbs compared?*

A. Yes, certain are: as *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly; *Prope* near, *proprius* nearer, *proxime* the nearest of all.

* Q. *Do these form their Comparative and Superlative degree of their Positive, as Adjectives do?*

A. No, they have no Comparative nor Superlative degree of themselves, neither do form any Comparison properly.

* Q. *How then have they these degrees?*

A. They do borrow them of the Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative degree.

* Q. *How doth the Comparative degree of Verbs end?*

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*, like the Neuter Gender of the Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. *How end their Superlatives?*

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case of their Adjective of the Superlative degree, of which they seemed

* Adverbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing of *B*
meli
wu
mel
mè

seemed to be formed; as, *Docte, doctius, doctissime.*

(b) Neuter Adjectives are oft put for Adverbs: as, *recens pro recenter, tutum* for *tute*. This is when they are taken Adverbially, signifying as Adverbs.

Q. (b) *Do not some Superlatives end in* um?

A. Yes; some few which have the termination of the Neuter Gender of the Vocative case whereof they come; as, *Plurimum, potissimum.*

Q. *Are not Prepositions sometimes made Adverbs?*

A. Yes; when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. *How may we know Adverbs?*

A. Easily; many of them are set down in the Accidence: the rest may be known, partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. *How by their English?*

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Adverbs of Quality, and do commonly end in *ly* in English; as, wisely, learnedly.

* Q. *How by their Latine?*

A. They end commonly in *e*, or *us*, and are marked over the head with a grave accent, to distinguish them from Nouns; as, *Docte, doctius, doctissimè*: or else they end in *er*; as, *Prudenter* wisely.

* Q. *How by their English and Latine together?*

A. Thus; as, *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly; *fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. *Have you not some Adverbs ending in* o, *like Ablative cases?*

A. Yes; as, *Tantò* by so much, and some also in *im*; as, *furtim* thievishly, coming of the Verb *furor*. But these have their accents to know them by, like those in *um*, and the rest.

Of

Of a Conjunction.

Q. *WHich is your second part of speech declined?*

A. A Conjunction.

Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. A part of speech that joyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. *What is the use of Conjunctions?*

A. To joyn words and sentences.

Q. *How many kind of Conjunctions have you?*

A. (a) Twelve, Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Electives, Diminutives.

Q. *Give me your Conjunct. Latine and English together.*

A. (b) Copulatives: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atq;* and, *nec* neither, *neq;* neither.

(c) Disjunctives: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *sive* either.

(d) Discretive; as *Sed* but, *quidem* but, truly, *autem* but, *vero* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

(e) Causals. as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ut* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

(f) Conditionals; as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

(a) These kind of Conjunctions have their names according to the reasons following.

(b) Copulat. because they serve usually to couple parts of sentences, absolutely.

(c) Disjunct. by which parts of sentences are so severed, as if one only could be true.

(d) Discretives, by which the parts are lightly severed. (e) Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before. (f) Conditionals, by which the part following is knit upon condition of that going before.

(g) Exceptives; as, *Ni* except, *niſi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwiſe, *præterquam* except that.

(h) Interrogatives; as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not ſo.

(i) Illatives; as, *Ergo* therefore, *idcò* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaq;* therefore, *proin* therefore.

(k) Adverſatives; as, *Etſi* although, *quamquam* although, *quamvis* although, *licet* although, or albeit, *eſto* be it ſo.

(l) Redditives, to the ſame; as, *Tamen* notwithſtanding, *attamen* yet notwithſtanding.

Electives; as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminitives; as, *Saltem* at leaſt, *vel* yea, or at the leaſtwiſe.

g Exceptives do except againſt ſomething going before, or from ſomething following.
h Interrogatives ask a queſtion.
i Illatives bring in ſome concluſion, or ſhew ſomething.
k Adverſatives ſhew ſome diverſity of things.
l Redditives anſwer to the Adverſatives. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, ſee the Latine Rules, or Maſter *Leeches* queſtions.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. *WHich is your third part of ſpeech undeclined?*

A. A Prepoſition.

Q. *What is a Prepoſition?*

A. A part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts of ſpeech, either in appoſition, or in compoſition.

Q. *Why do you ſay, Moſt commonly ſet before other parts?*

A. Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their caſes; the reſt alſo may be ſet after ſometime.

Q. *What mean you by Appoſition, when you ſay,*

say, a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is only set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remains a perfect word of it self; as, *ad patrem.*

Q. *What mean you by Composition, when you say, a Preposition is set before in Composition?*

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before; as, *indoctus* unlearned.

Q. *To what uses do Prepositions serve specially?*

A. To govern Cases, or to serve to Cases, as our Book hath it; and to make compound words.

* Q. *What Cases do they serve to?*

A. Some to an Accusative, some to an Ablative, some both to an Accusative, and an Ablative.

Q. *How many Prepositions serve to the* (a) *Accusative Case?*

A. Two and thirty; namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *&c.*

Q. *How many serve to the Ablative Case?*

A. These fifteen, (b) *A, ab, abs,* from or fro, *&c.*

Q. *How many serve to both Cases?*

A. Only these four; *In,* (c) *sub, super,* and *subter.*

a *Procul* is sometimes a Preposition, and joyned both to the Accusative and to the Ablative cases. *Cooper.*

b *Potat præ sibi,* h. e. *præpotat sibi,* or *præ,* h. e. *præsidium, sive commeatum sibi,* Lam. in Plaut. *Venio adversum tempori,* h. e. *adversum Menecimum tempori,* h. e. *opportune,* Stockwood. c The Englishes of our Prepositions are very defective, and would be carefully supplied.

Q. *What Prepositions are set after their Cases?*

A. These three; *Versus, penes,* and *tenus,* are ordinarily set after: also *cum* and *usque,* sometimes; as *mecum,* and *Occidentem usque.*

* Q. *May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their Cases also?*

A. Yes, by the Figure *Anastrophe*; as, *Italiam contra.*

Q. *Can no Preposition serve to a Genitive case?*

A. Yes; *Tenus.*

Q. *When is that?*

A. When the casual word joyned with *Tenus* is the Plural number, then it must be put in the Genitive case, and be set before *tenus*: as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears: *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

Q. *If Prepositions be set alone without any case: whether are they then Prepositions?*

A. No: they are then changed into Adverbs: and so if they do form their Degrees of Comparison.

Q. *May those four which serve to both cases, have either an Accusative case, or an Ablative, as we will?*

A. No: except *Subter*, which we may use at our pleasure.

* Q. *How know you then, when to joyn them to the Accusative case, when to the Ablative?*

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions serving to the Accusative case, they will commonly have an Accusative case: so for prepositions serving to the Ablative, an Ablative.

Q. *When doth in serve to the Accusative case?*

A. When it hath the sign *into* joyned with the English: as, *in urbem* into the City. Or when it is put for *erga* towards, *contra* against, or *ad* unto. Otherwise, it serves to an Ablative.

* Q. *When doth* sub *govern an Accusative?*

A. When it is put for *ad*, *per*, or *ante*: that is, when it signifieth unto, by, about, or before. Otherwise it governs an Ablative.

* Q. *When doth* super *govern an Accusative?*

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will have an Ablative.

* Q. *Have you no more Prepositions but these?*

A. Yes: (*b*) these six; *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. *Do these serve to any cases?*

A. No: They serve only to make Compound words;

(*b*) These have commonly these significations, or the like: which by use in reading may easily be observed: *Am* about, *di* from, and *dis* asunder, *re* back, or again, *se* asunder, *con* together: *se*, quasi *seorsum*; *con*, quasi *cum*

words; so that they are never found alone, but only in Composition; compounded with other words.

Q. *Are not Prepositions compared?*

A. No: except some of them, when they are changed into Adverbs; as, *Prope, Propius, Proxime.*

Of an Interjection.

Q. *What is your last part of speech?*

A. An Interjection.

Q. *What is an interjection?*

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sudden affection, or passion of the mind, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. *How many kinds of Interjections have you?*

A. So many as there are sudden passions or motions of the mind:] as, of Mirth, Sorrow, Dread, and the like: as they are in my book.

Q. *Give me the English of your Interjections as you did of Adverbs and Conjunctions?*

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so have no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Evax* hey, *vah* hey-day.

Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah, alas.

Dread: as, *Atat*, oh, or out alas.

Marvelling: as, *papæ* O marvellous or strange.

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh, or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praysing: as, *Euge* O well done.

Scorning: as, *Hui* ho, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem!* Oh the faith of gods and men!

Cursing; as, *Væ* wo, *malum* in a mischief.

Laughing: as, *Ha, ha, he*, ha, ha.

Calling: as, *Eho, ho, io* ho sirrah.

Silence; as, *Au, auh.*

Q. *But are all Interjections such imperfect voices?*

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections; as, *Evax, vah,* &c.

* Q. *What say you then of* Malum, *signifying an mischief, is it not a perfect voice?*

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun; and is only then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to express such a sudden passion.

* Q. *May not other perfect words also be made Interjections?*

A. Yes, any part of speech may; but specially Nouns and Verbs, whensoever they are used to express these sudden motions of the mind; as *Infandum*, a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all fellowship, *Perii* alas, are made Interjections, and undeclined.

Q. *May one word be of many parts of speech?*

A. Yes, being taken in a divers signification; or in a divers respect and consideration.

* Q. *How for example?*

A. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time; *Cum* seeing, that is a Conjunction casual: *Cum* with, a Preposition; and *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it self, is a Noun Substantive, and undeclined.

* Q. *It seemeth hereby, that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantive.*

A. (a) Yes; when it is taken for the word it self; or, as for a word of Art] as, *Habeo*, this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantive; as, *Bonum mane*, good morrow. *Mane* is here declined, *hoc mane invariable*.

(a) Such words are Substantives not properly, but subtiles, that is, artificially or materially, as some Grammarians do speak.

The

The Concord of the Latine Speech.

WE have done with the Introduction of the eight parts of Speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence; now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the eight parts of speech, called the English Rules.

Q. *What mean you by Construction?*

A. (*b*) (*c*) The due joyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech.] Or the right joyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the natural manner, or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

b That construction is to be accounted lawful, which the most approved of the Ancient Writers have used both in writing and speaking.

c Construction is either simple and plain, or figurative. Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vincuntur.* Figuratively, which differs from the same plain manner; as, *Magna pars vincuntur.*

Q. *How many things are to be considered for the right joyning of words in Construction?*

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The governing of words.

Q. *What mean you by Concords?*

A. The agreement of words together, in some special accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gen.

* Q. *How many Concords have you?*

A. Three; the first between the Nom. case and the Verb.

The second between the Substantive and the Adjective.

The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

* Q. *Why must these six so agree together?*

A. Because three of these are weak and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden up by three stronger.

Q. *Which are those three Weak ones?*

A. The three latter: that is, the Verb, the Adjective, and the Relative.

Q. *What must the Verb have to agree with?*

A. His Nominative case.

Q. *What the Adjective?*

A. His Substantive.

Q. *What must the Relative have?*

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. *WHat is then your first Concord between?*

A. Between the Nom. case and the Verb?

Q. *When an English is given to be made in Latine, what must you do first?*

A. Look out the principal Verb?

Q. *What if you have more Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the Principal Verb?*

A. The first of them.

Q. *Are there no exceptions?*

A. Yes, three: 1. If the Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, it cannot be the Principal Verb. 2. If it have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which.* 3. If it have before it a Conjunction: as *ut* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

Q. *Why can none of these be the principal Verb?*

A. Because all these do ever in a sort depend upon some other Verb going before them in natural and due order of speech.

Q. *Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is given to be made in Latine.*

A. Yes,

A. Yes, the very ſame: I muſt likewiſe firſt ſeek out the principal Verb and mark it carefully.

Q. Why ſo?

A. Becauſe that will point out the right Nominative caſe, which is that which agreeth with it both in number and Perſon, and alſo in reaſon; and ſo it doth very much direct the conſtruing of all the ſentence.

Q. When you have found out the principal Verb, what muſt you do then?

A. Seek out his Nominative caſe.

Q. How?

A. By putting the Engliſh, *who* or *what*, with the Engliſh of the Verb; and then the word in the ſame ſentence, which anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the Nominative caſe unto the Verb.

Q. Give me an example how?

A. Venit ne Rex? Doth the King come? if you ask here Who cometh? the anſwer is, the King. So the word King is the Nominative caſe to the Verb.

Q. Muſt we alwayes thus ſeek out the Nominative caſe?

A. Yes, in Verbs perſonals: except the Verb be an Impersonal, which will have no Nominative caſe.

Q. Where muſt your Nominative caſe be ſet in making or conſtruing Latine?

A. Before the Verb.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: Firſt, when a queſtion is asked. Secondly, when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood. Thirdly, when this ſign *it*, or *there*, cometh before the Engliſh of the Verb.

Q. Where muſt the Nominative caſe be placed, if any of theſe happen.

A. Moſt uſually after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb: as *Amas tu?* Loveſt thou, or doſt thou love?

Q. What

Q. *What Case must your casual word be, which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the question*, whom, or what, *made by the Verb?*

A. It must commonly be the Accusative case.

Q. *Why do you say commonly? Is there any exception?*

A. Yes: If the Verb do properly govern another Case after him to be construed withal: for then it must be such a Case as the Verb governs properly.

Q. *Give me an example?*

A. *Si cupis placere Magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Here *placere* the Verb governs properly *Magistro*, a Dative case; and *utere* governs *diligentia*, an Ablative case, not an Accusative.

Q. *What doth a Verb Personal agree with?*

A. With his (a) Nominative case.

Q. *In how many things?*

A. In two; in Number, and Person.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominative case is, the same must the Verb be.

Q. *Give me an example.*

A. *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. *In which words lieth the special example and force of the Rule, to apply them to the Rule?*

A. *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

a Note, that the Nominat. cases of the first and second Persons: as, *ego, tu, nos, vos*, are dom expressed, but y understood, unit be he cause etter nguishing and discerning some Persons from all others: as, *vos ...ustis*, you condemned, and none other, or else for more emphasis, that ar speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es Patronus*, you are my Patron, you especially, and above all others. (So also in Verbs, whose signification belongs unto men, the Nominative cases of the third Person are commonly understood: as, *Fertur*, hoc est *ille fertur*, he is reported, unless *fertur* be rather used impersonally. So *ferunt*, hoc est, *homines ferunt*, men say. Thus it is likewise in Verbs, whose action belongs to God, or Nature: as, *pluit* it raineth, *fulminat* it thunders; that is, God or Nature rains or thunders.) Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbs, which, as these, are said to be of an exempt signification, *viz.* whose action is not in the power of man, or of any Earthly Creature: as, *Jucet*, it is day, *Advesperascit*, it draweth towards evening.

Q. How

Q. *How are these to be applied?*

A. Thus, *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number, and third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominative case, which is the singular Number, and third Person; and *negligitis* is the Plural Number, and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominative case, which is also the Plural Number, and second Person.

Qu. *Must the Verb be always the same Number and Person the Nominative case is?*

A. No; for there are three exceptions in the rules following.

Q. *Which is the first exception?*

A. Many Nominative cases singular having a Conjunction Copulative, *&c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. When there are more Nominative cases coming together, with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them; though all the Nominative cases be of the singular Number, yet the Verb is usually of the plural Number.

Q. *What if the Nominative cases be of * divers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?*

A. No; it must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy Person.

Q. *Which is the Nominative case of the worthiest Person?*

A. The Nominative case of the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. *Which is your second exception?*

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person.

Q. *What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?*

A. It

* *Is*, may be all pers. as well as *Idem*, by a figure *Evocatio*, having *Ego* or *nos*, *Tu* or *vos*, understood: as *Agimus is*, *ii poteramus esse pares*, *&c.* for *Nos ii agimus*, *&c.*

A. It may agree either with that Nominative case which goeth before the Verb, or with that which cometh after the Verb: so that both the Nominative cases be of one Person.

Qu. *Which is the third exception?*

A. Here note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verb, *&c.*

Q. *What mean you by that Rule?*

A. That not only a casual word is the Nominative case to the Verb, but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verb.

* Qu. *What mean you by a Casual word?*

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. *How can an Infinitive Mood, or an whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verb, but only a Noun Substantive?*

A. Yes; a Noun substantive; or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun substantive, as these are.

Q. *How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun substantive?*

A Like substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined; as, *Hoc nihil invariabile*; so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariabile.*

Q. *May not a Relative be the Nominative case to the Verb?*

A. Yes; but that is only by reason of the substantive or Antecedent understood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Qu. *And may not an Adjective also be the Nominative case to the Verb?*

A Yes; but then it is commonly an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a substantive standing for a substantive.

† Q. *What Number and Person must the Verb be when*

when a whole ſentence, or a piece of a ſentence, is the Nominative caſe to the Verb?

A. If the Verb be referred, or have reſpect but to one thing, it ſhall be the ſingular Number, and third Perſon; but if to more, it is uſually the Plural Number, and third Perſon.

* *Q. What if it be a Noun of a Multitude of the ſingular Number, I mean, a Noun ſignifying more than one?*

A. It may ſometimes have a Verb of the Plural Number.

Q. How many things then may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb.

A. Six: Firſt, a Caſual word, which is either a Subſtantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective ſtanding for a Subſtantive. Secondly, a whole reaſon or ſentence. Thirdly, a clauſe or piece of a ſentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an Adverb with a Genitive caſe. Laſtly, any one word or more put for themſelves, or whatſoever is put inſtead of the Nominative caſe.

Q. What if your Verb be of the Infinitive Mood, muſt it have a Nominative caſe before it?

A. No; it muſt have an Accuſative caſe before it, inſtead of a Nominative caſe?

The ſecond Concord.

Q. WHat is your ſecond Concord between?

A. Between the Subſtant. and the Adject.

Q. When you have an Adjective, how will you find out his Subſtantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative caſe; that is by putting the Engliſh *who* or *what* to the Engliſh of the Adjective, and the word or words anſwering to the queſtion, ſhall be the Subſtantive coſt?

Q. In

Q. *In how many things doth the Adjective agree with his Substantive?*

A. In three; Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. *Why doth your Book say, The Adjective whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle?*

A. Because all Pronouns are Adjectives by nature, except *Ego, tu, sui*, and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantives, as well as the Noun Adjectives do.

Q. *Is your Adjective always the same Case, Gender and Number that the Substantive is?*

A. No, not always; for there are three such exceptions, as in the first Concord, though my Book name but one.

Q. *What is the first exception?*

A. Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. *Which is the Substant. of the most worthy Gender?*

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Substant. of the Feminine; and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. *Is this always true?*

A. Yea; except in things without life, I mean, such as are not apt to have life, as we shall see hereafter.

Q. *What Gender is more worthy in these?*

A. The Neuter is usually so accounted, though we may take such Neuters to be put Substantively; as, *Arcus & calami sunt bona.*

* Qu. *Which is the second exception?*

A. When an Adjective comes between two Substantives of divers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

* Q. *Which*

* Q. *Which is the third exception?*

A. That the Substantive is not always a casual word, but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Adverb with a Genit. case, or any word put for it self, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* Nunquam æquè ac modò Pauperias mihi visum est onus & miserum & grave. Ter. pauperias visum est onus.

* Q. *Why so?*

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

Qu *What Case, Gender, and Number, shall the Adjective be; when any of these are his Substantives?*

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive is accounted to be.

* Q. *What if the Adjective have respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or a piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?*

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* Q. *What if it have respect to more things than one?*

A. It must be the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number.

The third Concord.

Q. *What is the third Concord between?*

A. Between the Antecedent and the (a) Relat.

Q. (b) *When you have a Relative, what must you do to find out the Antecedent?*

a By Relative in this place we usually mean qui, quæ, quod,

with the cases and words coming of it. b We may also note, that these Relatives set down in the Pronoun: as, *Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, qui*, are called Relatives of substance. Others are called Relatives of accident, because they have relation to some accident, as to some quality or quantity: as, *qualis, quantus, cujus*, and other interrogatives.

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relative, and the word that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. *What mean you by the Antecedent?*

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

Q. *In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?*

A. In three; in Gender, Number, and Person.

* Q. *Is one Substantive or casual word the Antecedent always to the Relative?*

A. No; all the same things may be the (*c*) Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominative case to the Verb, or the Substantive to the Adjective.

Q. *When any of these, except a casual word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?*

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing of those, except the casual word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and singular Number: but if it be referred to two things, or more of them, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number.

Q. *When the English word* that, *may be turned into* which, *what part of speech is it?*

A. A Relative.

Q. *If it cannot be so turned, what part of speech is it then?*

A. A Conjunction, which in Latine is called *quod*, or *ut*, signifying that.

Q. *Must it needs always be so made in Latine by* quòd *or* ut, *signifying* that?

c Observe, that the proper Antecedent is not always expressed, for sometimes a Relative, and sometimes a Noun Adject. have for their Antecedent or Substantive some Pronoun Primitive included in the Pronoun Possessive, set down by that rule in the Syntax, *Aliquando Relativum.* &c. *as, Laudavit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio praeditum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitive, *Ego* included in *mees*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoun in the Latine Syntax, viz. *Haec possessiva, meus, tuus, suus,*

A, No

A. No, we may oft-times elegantly leave out both (*d*) *quod* and *ut*, by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. *If many Antecedents of the singular Number come together with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, what Number must the Relative be?*

A. The Plural.

Q. *But with which of the Antecedents must the Relative agree in Gender?*

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender:

Q. *Which call you the most worthy Gender in things not apt to have life.*

A. The Neuter.

Q. *But what if the antecedent be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relative be the Neuter?*

A. Yes; as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti*; *quæ* the Relative is the Neuter Gender, though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedent be the Masculine.

(*d*) Note for difference between *quod* and *ut*, that for the most part *quod* signifieth because, or that, noting the efficient cause, as, *quod tu redisti*, because you have returned, *ut* to then and that noting the *Final*, or *effective*, *ut tu fabulam agas vel*. Or thus that *quod* doth usually signifie simply a thing done or to be done, and the Cause why it is done or to be done.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. *How many chief rules are there to know what case the Relative must be of?*

A. Two; when there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, &c. and, when there cometh a Nominative case, &c.

Q. *When in making or construing Latine there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, what case must your Relative be?*

A. The Nominative case to the Verb, as it were a Noun substantive.

Q. *When there comes a Nominative case be-*

tween the Relative and the Verb, what case must the Relative be then?

A. Such case as the Verb will have after him, that is, such case as any Noun Substantive should be, being governed of the same Verb.

Q. *May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominat. case to the Verb?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Are there no other words which have their cases, as the Relative hath?*

A. Yes; Nouns Interrogatives, and Indefinites, as (*a*) *Quis, ute, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. *Do Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the words whereof they are governed, like as substantives, and other parts of speech do?*

A. No; these usually all come before the Verb; that is, they are set before the Verb or other words, whereof they are governed.

* Q. *Doth a substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?*

A. Yes; When a word is joyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or an Indefinite. As, *Quem librum legis?* *Librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. *Why so?*

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. *Is the Relative alwayes governed of the Verb, which cometh before?*

A. It is governed of whatsoever a Noun substantive may be governed of, as sometimes of an Infinitive Mood coming after the Verb, sometimes of a Participle, sometimes of a Gerund, and so of other words according to my book; and in all things like unto the substantive.

* Q. *How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?*

A. By

(a) These are called Relatives of Accident, as was said before. * *Disputerius* hath this rule worthy to be observed of Scholars, *Quando Relativa præcedens subdit, eadem ponatur casu, quia verbo dantur eidem, præcedens.* h.e. *Antecedens. Subdit,* i.e. *Adjungit.*

a woolin wabster

A. By putting inſtead of the Relative the ſame caſe of *Hic, hæc hoc*, and ſo conſtruing the ſentence.

* Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe then the word which is put for the Relative, will in conſtruing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of ſpeech do.

* Q. *Shew how in this ſentence:* Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus?

A. Put *hæc* inſtead of *quæ*, and then it will follow thus in conſtruing; *Nunc non eſt locus narrandi hæc*; ſo *quæ* is governed of *Narrandi*.

Q. *But if a Relative come between two Subſtantives of divers Genders, with which of them ſhall it agree.*

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is either with the former or the latter, as will beſt ſerve to expreſs the matter in hand; yea though they be of divers numbers alſo, by the rule *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia*, &c.

Conſtructions of Nouns Subſtantives.

Q. *WE have done with Conſtruction in the agreement of words: now we are come to Conſtruction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?*

A. At, When two Subſtantives come together, *&c.*

Q. *In what order do theſe Rules ſtand in your book?*

A. In the order of the eight parts of ſpeech.

Q. *Shew how?*

A. Firſt, the Rules for Conſtruction of Nouns Subſtantives. Secondly, of Nouns Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs perſonals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seventhly, of all ſuch words as ſignifie Time, Space between place, Names of places Eightly, of Verbs

Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Adverbs. The Eleventh, of Conjunctions. The Twelfth, of Prepoſitions. The Thirteenth, o. Interjections.

Q. In what order are the Rules placed for all theſe?

A. According to the order of the caſes. 1. Rules for the Nominative caſe, if the word do govern a Nominative caſe. 2. For the Genitive. 3. For the Dative, 4 For the Accuſative. 5. For the Ablative.

* *Q. Why do you not mention any Rules for the Vocative.*

A. Becauſe the Vocative is governed of no other part of ſpeech, except an Interjection. And alſo it may eaſily be known, becauſe whenſoever we call or ſpeak to any perſon or things, we do it in the Vocative caſe.

* *Q. How will you find out the rule for any word in a ſentence, to know why it is put in a Genitive, Dative, or any other caſe?*

A. Firſt I muſt conſtrue the ſentence.

**Q. What mean you by conſtrue?*

A To conſtrue, is to place every word in a ſentence, according to the natural order of ſpeech? and to give every word his proper ſignification in Engliſh.

* *Q Why muſt you conſtrue thus firſt?*

A. Becauſe every caſe is commonly governed of the principal word which goeth next before it, in this right and natural order of conſtruing.

Q. How will you ſeek out the rule of the caſe when you have conſtrued?

A. Firſt I muſt conſider what caſe my word is, and of what word it is governed. Secondly, what part of ſpeech the word is whereof it is governed, and of what ſignification. Thirdly, I muſt turn to the rules for ſuch a caſe, after ſuch a part of ſpeech.

Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive

tive caſe after a Subſtantive, how do you find it?

A. I muſt turn to the rules of the Genitive caſe after the ſubſtantive: and marking the ſignification of the word, I ſhall find the rule in one of thoſe.

Q. *Shew me this by an example in this little ſentence,* Virtutis comes invidia. *What muſt you do firſt?*

A. Firſt, I conſtrue it thus; *Invidia* envy, [eſt is] *comes* a companion, *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. *What caſe is* comes *here, and why?*

A. Comes is the Nominative caſe, governed of the Verb *eſt*; going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule of the Nominative caſe after the Verb: that is, *Sum, forem, fio, &c.*

Q. *What caſe is* Virtutis, *and why?*

A. The Genitive caſe, governed of the ſubſtantive *comes* going next before it in conſtruing, by the firſt rule for the Genitive caſe after the ſubſtantive: when two Subſtantives, &c.

For this rule ſee it more at large in the Grammar-School.

* Q. *Seeing you muſt conſtrue right before you can tell your rule; what order muſt you obſerve in conſtruing a ſentence?*

A. Firſt, I muſt read diſtinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names, if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all ſuch words as are written with great letters; except the firſt word of every ſentence which is ever written with a great letter.

Q. *What word then muſt you take firſt?*

A. A Vocative caſe if there be one, or whatſoever is inſtead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plain,

* Q. *What next?*

A. I muſt ſeek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative caſe; and take firſt the Nominative caſe, or whatſoever is inſtead of it; and that which hangeth of it, ſerving to make it plain.

* Q. *What next?*

A. The principal Verb, and whatsoever words depend on it, serving to make it plain; as, an Infinit Mood, or an Adverb.

Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verb properly governs: which is commonly an Accusative case.

* *Q. What must you take next?*

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitive; secondly, a Dative; lastly, the Ablative.

* *Q. Give me the sum of this Rule briefly?*

A. First, I must read my sentence Plainly to a full point, marking all the points, and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which depends on it to make it plain. Thirdly, I must seek out the principal Verb, and his Nominative case, and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoever is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitive Mood or Adverb. Next, the Accusative case, or such case as the Verb properly governs. Lastly, All the other cases in order; as first the Genitive, secondly, the Dative? after, the Ablative.

Every Scholar should be able to repeat this Rule.

* *Q. What if there be not all these kinds of words in a sentence?*

* *A.* Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence and in this order.

Q. Is this order even to be kept?

A. (*b*) It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring up: as, by Interjections, Adverbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives Relatives as, by *Quis* or *qui uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* Lastly by such words as have in them the force of relation or dependance.

(*b*) More shortly: it is oft altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certain Adverbs and Conjunctions. See *Cockins* his Analysis, P. 9.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as have some other words depending upon

upon them in the latter part of the ſentence; or are referred to ſomething going before. As, *Cum, inde, deinceps, quemadmodum, ſic, ſicut, ſicuti dum, donec, primum, quando, quia, quoniam, licet, poſtquam, quam, quamquam, etſi, quamvis*, and the like.

* Q. *Why is the order changed by theſe?*

A. Becauſe theſe commonly go before in a ſentence, beginning the ſentence.

* Q. *But are there not ſome ſpecial things to be obſerved in conſtruing?*

A. Yes theſe: Firſt, to mark well the principal Verb, becauſe it pointeth out the right Nominative caſe, and uſually directs all the ſentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative caſe be ſet before the Verb; the Accuſative after the Verb; the Infinitive Mood after another Mood; the Subſtantive and Adjective be conſtrued together, except the one of them do govern ſome other word, or have ſome word joyned unto it, or depending on it to which it paſſeth the ſignification in a ſpecial manner: that the Prepoſition be joyned with his caſe.

Special things to be obſerved in conſtruing.

Q. WEll, *to return again to the Rules in order: What caſes do Subſtantives govern?*

A. A Genitive commonly; ſome an ablative.

Q. *How many rules are there of theſe?*

A. Five.

Q. *Name the Beginning of each rule in order.*

A. When two Subſtant. come together betokening, *&c.*

2. When the Engliſh of this word *Res*, is put with an Adjective, *&c.*

3. An Adjective in the Neuter Gender.

4. Words of any quality or property to the praiſe, &c.

5. *Opus* and *uſus* when they be Latine for need.

L.Q. (a) *When two substantives come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be.*

A. The Genitive.

Q. *Give an example.*

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. *Which is your Genitive case, and why?*

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitive case governed of *facundia*; because it is the latter of two substantives.

Q. *Is there no exception from this rule?*

A. Yes: If the Substantives belong both to one thing.

Q. *What if they belong both to one thing?*

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. *When you have the English of the word* Res, *that is,* thing, *put with an Adjective, what may you do then?*

A. Put away the word *Res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a substantive.

Q. *If any Adjective in the Neuter Gender be put alone without a substantive, what doth it stand for.*

A. For a substantive, and so it is said to be put substantively, or for a substantive.

Q. *What case will it have when it is so put?*

A. A Genitive case, as if it were a substantive.

Q. *What case must Nouns be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun substantive, or a Verb substantive: as, after* Sum, forem *or* fio? *&c.*

A. *ab* In the Ablative, or the Genitive.

Q. Opus *and* usus, *when they signifie need, what case must they have?*

A. ¢ An Ablative.

L.(a) Sometime this Genitive is turned into a Dative; as for *Pater urbis*, we say *Pater urbi*, Sometimes it is turned into an Adjective Possessive: as, for *Patris domus*, we say, *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth turned into an Ablative with a Preposition: as *Concrepuit à Glycerio ostium, Ostium a Glycerio* for *Glycerii* unless we will say *a Glycerio* for *post Glycerium* Substantives compounded with *con* having a Dative case: as, *Contubernalis, comilitio, conservus*, &c. may seem to be referred most fitly to this rule, *Est otium*, &c. L. *The first of the substantives is oft understood by a figure called *Ellipsis*; as, *Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est*: for *id manticæ*, as in the Latine rule. *a* These are commonly in the Genitive, being the latter of two Substantives: the Ablative by some word understood. *b* Verbals in *io* were wont to have the same case, with the Verbs which they come of as

as to say, *nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperis*. *Quid tibi nos tactio est*, for *quid non tangis*, Lamb. on *Pl. c. Pueri opus est cibo*. Plaut. *Lectionis opus est*, Fab.

Constructions of Adjective.

The Genitive cases after the Adjective.

Q. *How many general rules are there belonging to that Chapt. of the Genitive after the Adjective?*

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nouns Partitives, *&c.*

Q. *What case will Adjectives have which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting and the like?*

A. a A Genitive.

Q. *Nouns Partitives, or taken partitively, with Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number, as those set down in the book, and the like; what case do they require?*

A. b c A Genitive.

a So Adjectives of care, dignity, and others like; as, *Pavidus offensionum* & *Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Socors rerum caeterarum. Certus condemnationis.* So Verbals in *ax*, as *Audax ingenii.* b This Genitive is a Genitive plural, or equal thereto whereof the Nouns Partitives have their Gender expresly, or included, as *Quorum, Alter Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiae.* These Nouns may govern other cases being used in other senses and meanings: as, *Primus ab Hercule. Nulli secundus.* And in the same sense have instead of the Genitive an Ablative with a * Preposition: as, for *alter vestrum, alter é vobis*: To the end that we may see the plain construction of these, and the Substantive to the Adjective, we may commonly resolve them thus: repeating again the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word understood in the Substantive, if it be a Noun collective: as, *Quisquis Deus dominum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiae.* The comparative is commonly referred to two things alone, which are [illegible]ared together: as, *Manuum fortior*, though sometimes to more: as, *A[illegible] adolescentiore.* The Superlative to moe, or to some Noun Collective, including more: as, *Justissimus plebis.* * *Quem omnium elegantius explicavit a Cicerone*, for *Cicerone*, or *quam Cicero.*

Q. *When you have a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatives, in what case must you answer?*

A. In the same case wherein the question is asked.

Q. *In what tense of a Verb must you answer?*

A. In the same tense.

Q. *How many exceptions have you from this rule?*

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cujus, cuja, cujum*; Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as may govern divers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoun possessives; *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

Q. *Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put as Nouns partitives (that is, having after them the English* of *or* among *) what case do they require?*

A. A Genitive.

Q. *Nouns of the Comparative degree, with this sign* then *or* by *after them, what case will they have?*

A. An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. *WHat Adjectives govern a Dative case?*

A. Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit; *b* likeness, unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. *What other adjectives?*

A. Of the Passive signification in *bilis*, and Nouns Participles in *dus*.

a So *obviur, fidus amicus, fecundus, idem omnibus*, or *aqua omnes: opportunus, insitatus.*

Some Adjectives signifying likeness, &c. have a Genitive: as, *Par hujus*: so *affinis similis consimilis, e Communis alienus, immunis*, may serve to divers cases. So, *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus* have usually a Dative, and sometimes an Accusative with a Prepositon: as, *Natus gloriæ*, or *ad gloriam.*

The

The Accusative case after the Adjective.

Q. *WHat Adjectives govern an Accusative case?*

A Such as betoken the length, breadth or thickness of any thing, will have an accusat. case of such Nouns as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Q. *Do they ever govern an Accusative case?*

A. No: *b* sometimes an ablat. and sometimes a Genit.

b *Longus septem pedes, longus sesquipede, longus pedum quinquagenum.*

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

Q. *WHat Adjectives govern an Ablative case?*

* *A.* Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness.

Q. *Do these always govern an ablative?*

A. *a* No: sometimes a Genitive, sometimes an Accusative or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. *What other adjectives govern an ablative case?*

A. b *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus,* and such like:

Q. c *What may the adjectives, d* dignus, indignus, *and* contentus *have instead of their ablative case?*

A. An Infinitive Mood.

* *Inops ab amicis & existimatione, Macte, q. magis aucte virtute, (esto) Antiptosis Hispania in omni fragum genere fœcunda,* Just. *Fœcundum in fraudes hominum genus* Sil. b *Quod dignus fiem. Plat.* c Adjectives of diversity: as, *Alter, alius, diversus,* have an Ablative with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative. d The Substantive signifying the cause why any things is done, or the form and manner of a thing after Adjectives or Substantives are put in the Ablative case: as, *Incurvus senectute. Præceptor concil. o. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Con-

Conſtructions of Pronouns.

Q. *WHat Caſes do Pronouns govern?*

A. None at all Properly.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronouns (Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives teach?

A. It teacheth when to uſe *Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri*, the Genitive caſes of the Pronoun Primitives, ſignifying of me, of thee, *&c.* and when to uſe *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter* and *veſter*, the Pronoun Poſſeſſive, ſignifying mine, thine, *&c.*

Q. *When muſt* Mei, tui, *d* ſui, *the Genitive caſes of the Primitives be uſed?*

A. When ſuffering or the Paſſion is ſignified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Perſon is meant to ſuffer ſomething, or to have ſomething done unto it, but not to do any thing; as *Amor* the love *mei* of me; not meaning the love which I have, but the love wherewith others love me, or which others have of me.

Q. *When muſt* meus, tuus, ſuus, *be uſed?*

A. When doing or * poſſeſſion is ſignified.

Q. *When is that?*

A. When a Perſon is meant to do or poſſeſs ſomething: as, *Ars tua*, Thy Art or Skill; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

Q. *Where are* Noſtrum *and* Veſtrum *uſed?*

A. After Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. *How are the Demonſtratives* Hic, Ille, iſte, *diſtinguiſhed?*

e The poſſeſſives *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* and *veſter*, do ſeem to receive after them certain Genitive caſes of Adjectives referred for their Subſtantives, to the Genitive caſes of the Primitives, included in thoſe Poſſeſſives: as, *Ipſius, ſolius, &c. Ex tuo ipſius animo, &c.* *ipſius* is referred for his Subſtantive, to *tui*, the Genitive caſe of *tu*, included, or underſtood in *tuo*: which *tui* is governed of *animo*. See the Latine rule *Hæc poſſeſſivi* and the reſt of the examples there. *d Sui* and *ſuus* are *reciprocæ*, that is, they have relation or reſpect to that which went firſt before in the ſame ſentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur, ſe.* Se. is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus diſtinguiſh them from *is*, or *eum*, and *ejus*, &c because *ſui*, ſignifieth of himſelf, *ſuum*, his own, whereas *eum* ſignifieth him, *ejus* of him, meaning not of himſelf, but of ſome other perſon or thing. * *Quiſnam me pepulit tam graviter ferus, a me, pro meas*

A. Thus usually; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next unto me, *Ille*, him who is next to you, *Iste*, signifieth one remote from both. So we use *Ille*, when we would set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Allexander Ille magnus*, that famous *Alexander*: But *iste* is used when we speak of a thing with contempt: as, *Istum æmulum*, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of Hic, *and* Ille, *or* is?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it be otherwise. See the Latine Rule, *Hic & Ille cum ad duo antepositа*, &c.

Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative case.

Q. VV*Hat Verbs have a Nominative case after them?*

A. a *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certain Verbs Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. *Will these ever have a Nominative case after them?*

A. No: but when they have a Nominative case before them,

a These Verbs are called Substantives, either because they signifie a subsistence, or being or the manner of subsistence, Or for that they subsist, or serve other Verbs in conjugating or resolving them, as in every Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Verbs in *or*; so in the Infinite Moods both active and passive. Or finallie, because all other Verbs are resolved by them; as, 1. *Ego sum legens*. All other Verbs are called Adjectives. * *Quid si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum*. h. c. *civem esse Gaditanum*; or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*; by *Antyptosis*, so in many others.

Q. *Why so?*

A. Because they have such case after them, as they have before them.

Q. *What if they have an Accusative case before them, as Infinite Moods have commonly?*

A. Then they must have an Accusative case after them; and so having a Dative before them, they have a Dative after them.

Q. *What other Verbs besides* Sum, forem, *have such cases after them as they have before them?*

A. Verbs of (*b*) Gesture.

Q. *Which call you Verbs of Gesture?*

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing.

b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some special gesture of the body: as, *Eo* I go, *curro* I run, *&c.*

Q. *What is your general rule when the word going before the Verb, and the Word coming after the Verb, belong both to one thing?*

A. That they be put both in one case, by this rule and generally when the word that goeth, *&c.* So likewise Participles coming of Verbs substantives, and of the rest before; as, *Factus habitus?* as, *Lectule deliciis facte beate meis.* Propertius.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

Q. *WHat Verbs require a Genitive case after them?*

A. The verb (*a*) *Sum* when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guise. *&c.*

a This Genitive case after Sum seems rather to be governed of some substantive, either set down, though to be repeated again, as *Hæc vestis est (vestis) patris? Pecus est (pecus) Melibœi*, or altogether understood: as, *Officium, munus*, or the like, as *Adolescentis est (viz. officium,) hoc in meum, suum, tuum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, bellinum*, &c. as *Meum est*, the Substantive *officium* seems also to be understood, or other like words, or else they are put Substantively.

Q. *Is there no exception?*

A. Yes: *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* must be the Nominative case agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed or understood, because they be Pronoun Adjectives.

Q. *What other Verbs require a Genitive case?*

A. Verbs that betoken to *d* esteem or regard.

Q. *What Genitive case?*

A. A Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. *What other Verbs besides require a Genitive case?*

A. Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or assoiling.

Q. *What Genitive case will they have?*

A. A Genitive of the Crime, of the Cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. *May they have no case else of the crime, or cause?*

A. Yes: an Ablative, and that most commonly without a Preposition.

* Q. *g If* Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, *or a Superlative degree, signifying the crime or cause, be governed of any of these Verbs, what case must they be put in?*

A. In the Ablative only: as, *Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque, sive de utroque*

Q. *May not these Verbs have also an Accusative case?*

A. Yes: of the person which is accused, condemned, or warned, &c, or else such case as the

d Verbs of esteeming are these, and the like, *Æstimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo,* &c.

e Æstimo may also have an Ablative case, as *Æstimo magno* (vis. *precio,* or the like,) *Æqui boni consulo* (h. e. *aqui & boni valoris,* or *pretii.*) So *aqui boni facio,* are peculiar phrases.

f So all the Verbs taken in the same signification or accusing, or condemning, &c. *Perdo, appello, postulo, ercesso, insimulo, desero, arguo incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, allego, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, judico, convinco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prehendo, deprehendo, purgo, commone facio, interrogo, contemno, inquiro, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero:* as, *commendo te pietatis, miror justitiæ, vitupero negligentiæ.*

g Though in these (*causa*) or the like Noun, may seem to be understood. So *decet de injuriis.*

Verb

Verb properly governeth, as, *Condemnare generum sceleris, Admonere alterum fortunæ.*

Q. *What other other Verbs yet require a Genitive case?*

A. h *Satago, misereor, i miseresco.*

Q. *What case do* Reminiscor, Obliviscor, recordor, *and* memini *require?*

A. A Genitive, and sometimes an Accusative. Also *Memini* signifying, I make mention, may have an Ablative case with a Preposition; as *Memini de te.*

h *Satago de vi, i. e anxius sum de vi.* Aul. Gel. i *Miserior eris,* signifieth actively, and hath an Accusative case. *Misereor* and *Miseresco* may have a Dative case, but more seldome.

The Dative after the Verbs.

Q. *What Verbs require a Dative case?*

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitively.

Q. *What is it to be put acquisitively?*

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. *What tokens have such Verbs after them?*

A. These tokens *to* or, *for.*

Q. *What Verbs do especially belong to this Rule, which have thus a Dative case?*

A. b* Verbs betoken: First, which to profit, or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to give or restore. Fourthly, or to promise or pray. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seventhly, to obey, or be against. Eighthly, to threaten, or to be angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his

a *Subsidio diligentiam comparare* h. e. *ad subsidium,* so *habeo te ludibrio, istud curæ quæsivi prædæ, voluptati,* Hitherto belongs that which is called of some the Eight. case: as *Is clamor cœlo,* i. e. *in Cœlum.*

b Sundry of these Verbs have sometimes either cases which is usually by reason of the change of their signification; as *consulere alicui,* to give counsel to any one, and *consulere aliquem,* to ask counsel of any one. Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So *Nuncio tibi,* and sometimes *Nuncio ad te,* Plaut. *Credere duarum rerum,* and *Omnium rerum credere,* Plaut. *Ignosce. condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re, or hoc de re. Dominari astris, dominari in suos,* and *dominari in omnibus. Fac tempero, moderor. refero, mitto, do,* as, *do tibi literas,* and *do ad te literas.* See the Latine Rule *Dicemus Tempero, moderor.*

Compound

compounds, except *poſſum*, when they have *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbs compounded with *ſatis*, *bene* and *male*. Eleventhly, Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, *Præ*, *ad*, *con*, *ſub*, *ante*, *poſt*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *Præo*, *prævinco*, *prævedo*, *præcurro*, *prævertor*, which will have an Accuſative caſe.

Q. *What caſe will* e Sum *have when it is put for* habeo *to have?*

e *Suppeto* to abound, or be ſufficient may have a Dative caſe; as, *Eſt* for *habet*.

A. A Dative

Q. *When* Sum *hath after him a Nominative caſe and a Dative; what caſe may the Nominative be turned into?*

A. Into the Dative: ſo that *Sum* may (in ſuch manner of ſpeaking) have a double Dative caſe.

Q. *Can only* Sum *have a double Dative caſe?*

A. Not onely *Sum*, but alſo many other Verbs may have a double Dative caſe in ſuch manner of ſpeaking.

Q. *Whereof?*

A. One Dative caſe of the perſon, another of the thing.

Q. *How may the Dative caſe of the thing be reſolved?*

A. Either by the Nominative caſe whereof it is uſually made: as *Sum tibi preſidio*, i. e. *preſidium*, or an Accuſative with a Prepoſition: as, *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, i. e. *ad laudem*.

The Accuſative caſe after the Verb.

Q. *WHat Verbs require an Accuſative caſe?*

Tranſitivs, quorum actio tranſit in rem aliam.

A. Verbs Tranſitives.

Q. *What Verbs are thoſe?*

A. All Actives, Cummunes, and Deponents.

whose action, or doing passeth into some other thing to express it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Q. *Whereof may they have an Accusative case?*

A. Of the Doer or sufferer.

Q. *May not Verbs (a) Neuters have an Accusative case?*

A. Yes; of their own signification:

Q. *Are there not some verbs which will have two Accusative cases?*

A. Yes; Verbs of (b) asking, teaching, and arraying.

Q. *Whereof?*

A. (c) One Accusative case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

a Verbs Neuters may also have an Accusative case figuratively: that is by some trope or figure: as, *Metaphora, Metonimia, Synecdoche, &c.* Yet like as the Verbs Transitives in whose place they are put: as, *Ardebat Alexin, for vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage*, or *Ellipsis*. See the rule *Sunt quæ figurate*. b *Interoge, posco, postulo, flagitio, exigo*: also *Celo* c One of the Accusative cases may be turned into the Ablative with a Prepositon, or without, as in the Latin rule.

The Ablative case after the Verb.

Q. *WHat Verbs will have an Ablative case?*

A. All Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it; or of the (b) cause, or the manner of doing.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. All Verbs will have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this sign *with* put before it, or if the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing it.

Q. *What case must the word that signifieth the price that any thing cost, be put into after Verbs?*

a This Ablative case may usually be expresst by one of these Prepositions, *per, pra, propter, ob*, or *sum*: as, *Tacite, metu, h. e. pra metu*: they may also be known by Participles of asking: as, *Cur quæ, quomodo*, as, *Cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore*, b The Ablative case of the cause, or manner of doing have sometimes Prepositions joyned to them.

A. Into

A. Into the (c) Ablative?

Q. Muſt it alwayes be in the Ablative?

A. Yes: (d) except in theſe Genitives, when they are put alone, without ſubſtantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet quanticunque.*

Q. If theſe words be put with ſubſtantives, what caſes muſt they be then?

A. The Ablative according to the Rule.

Q. VVhat other words are uſed after Verbs of Price inſtead of their caſual words?

A. Theſe Adverbs *carius* more dear, *vilius* more cheap, *melius* better, *pejus* worſe.

Q. VVhat other Verbs require an Ablative properly?

A. Verbs of (e f) plenty, ſcarceneſs, filling, emptying, loading, and unloading.

Q. VVhat other?

A. Vior (g) *fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto, numero, communico, officio, proſequor, impertio, impertior: L. h mereor, nitor, veſcor, epulor, vivo, glorior, ſupersedio.*

Q. What caſe will Verbs have which ſignifie receiving, diſtance, or taking away?

A. An Ablative caſe with one of theſe Prepoſitions; *a, ab, e, ex,* or *de.*

Q. But may not this Ablative be turned into a Dative?

A. Yes: after Verbs of taking away, or diſtance.

Vide Decl. &c. are oft put without Subſtantives, and the Subſtantive *pretio*, or the like underſtood: ſo *multo, paulo, care, immenſa*

Some Subſtantives of Price, are alſo put in the Genitive caſe governed of the word *pretio*, underſtood, or the like word: as, *centuſſis, decuſſis*, and *valeo* may ſometimes have an Accuſative caſe: as, *valere denarios*

e S, *Sentio, deficio, micor, ſpondo, addico*, as, *cumulo, ro, bo, vito, augeo, ſallio, dio, dano, interdico*, as, *pullento*, &c.

f Sundry Verbs of Plenty, &c. may have a Genitive; as, *Abundo, augeo, impleo, ſaturo, carco, participo.* Some an Ablative with a preroſition, and ſometimes an Accuſative. *g Fungor, fruor, portior*, &c. have ſometimes other caſes ſome an Accuſative, ſome a Genitive *L. h Mereor*, joyned with theſe adverbs, *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, peſſime*, may have an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition. So *diſco, demitto, amitto, ſubmoveo, abigo, amoveo, redimo, religo, prohibeo*, pro *defendo, vindico, depello, refræno, revapo, reprimo, arceo, revoco, declino, abſtineo, naſcor. k* For the Ablative, Accuſative, or Genitive after Verbs by the Figure *Synecdoche*; See the Latine Rules, *Verbis quibuſquam addimus* &c. *Quælam tamen efferuntur* and the Rule in *Synecdoche*; per *Synecdochen*.

Q. What caſe will verbs of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative caſe.

Q. What Ablative caſe?

A. Of the word that ſignifieth the meaning of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or Pronoun Subſtantive be joyned with a Participle, either expreſſed or underſtood, and have no other word whereof it may be governed, what caſe will it be put into?

A. The Ablative caſe abſolute.

Q. What mean you by abſolute?

A. Without other government.

Q. By what words may this Ablative caſe be reſolved?

A. By any of theſe words, *Dum, cum, quando, ſi, nunquam, poſtquam.*

Q. May not the ſame verb govern divers caſes?

A Yes: in a divers reſpect; as *Dedit mihi veſtem pignori, te præſente propria manu.*

Conſtructions of Verbs Paſſives.

Regul. Verbs neuter-Paſſives ſignifying Paſſively, have the ſame conſtruction of Verbs Paſſives: as, *vapulo, væneo, liceo, exulo, fio.*

Q. WHat caſe will a Verb Paſſive have after him?

A. An Ablative caſe of the Doer with a Preposition, and ſometimes a Dative.

Q. What mean you by thoſe words of the Doer?

A. Of the perſon which is meant to do any thing.

Q. What other caſes may Verbs Paſſives have beſides the Ablative, or Dative of the Doer:

A. The ſame caſes that their actives have: as *Accuſaris a me furti*, &c. Participles of Verbs Paſſives, as of the Preter tenſe and Future in *dus*, have uſually a Dative caſe.

Q. What

Q. *What if the ſentence be made by the Verb active, inſtead of the Paſſive?*

A. Then the Dative or Ablative muſt be turned into the Nominative before the Verb.

Q. *What are Infinitive moods uſually governed of?*

A. Of certain Verbs and Adjectives.

Infinite moods are ſometimes put by *Enallage*, for the Preterimperfect tenſe: ſometimes they are put alone, having the former Verb or Adjective underſtood by *Elipſis*.

Gerunds.

The Infinitive mood may be ſometimes inſtead of a Gerund.

Q. *WHat caſe will Gerunds and Supines have?*

A. The ſame caſe as the Verbs which they come of.

The Gerund in *Di*.

Gerunds in *di* may ſometimes have a Genitive caſe plural, inſtead of the caſe which the Verb governs.

Q. *WHen the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe cometh after any of theſe Noun Subſtantives*, Studium cauſa, &c. *what may it be fitly made by?*

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. *What may the ſame Gerund in* di *be uſed after alſo?*

A. After certain Adjectives.

The Gerund in *do*.

So with any of theſe ſigns, *in*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, or *by*.

Q. *WHen you have the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, with this ſign*

of

of or with, *coming after a Noun Adjective, what muſt it be made by?*

A. The Gerund in *do.*

Q. *What elſe muſt be made by the Gerund in do?*

A. The Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe coming after a Subſtant. with this ſign *in* or *by* before him.

Q. *How is the Gerund in* do *uſed?*

A Either without a Prepoſition or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in.*

The Gerund in *dum*

Q. *IF you have an Engliſh of the Infinitive mood coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing a cauſe of that reaſon; what muſt it be put in?*

A. It muſt be put in the Gerund in *dum.*

Q. *What is the Gerund in* dum *uſed after?*

A. After one of theſe Prepoſitions; *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Gerunds may be turned into Adjectives gerundive. The Gerund in *di* into the Genitive caſe. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablative. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accuſative.

Q. *If you have this Engliſh,* muſt *or* ought *in a ſentence where it ſeemeth that the Latine ſhould be made by the Verb* Oportet, *ſignifying* it muſt, *or* it behoveth: *what may it fitly be put into?*

A. The Gerund in *dum,* with this Verb *eſt,* being ſet impersonally joyned unto it.

Q. *What caſe then muſt that word be, which ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe?*

A. The Dative.

Supines.

Q. *WHat ſignification hath the firſt Supine?*

A. * The

A. * The Active, ſignifying to do?

* The Supines *uenum* and *uptum*, ſignifie Paſſively: as, *Do uenum, do filiam uuptum*, I give my daughter to be married. So in all Neuter-Paſſives, and with the infinit. mood *iri*. Note that the Poets do uſe to put the Infinitive mood for the firſt Supine. *Actum eſt, itum eſt ceſſatum eſt*, ſeem rather to be Impersonals of the Preterperfect tenſe, than Supines: likeas in *ſurgit cubitu, redit venatu*; *cubitu* and *venatu* are rather to be taken for Nouns then Supines.

Q. *What is it put after?*

A. Verbs & Participles which betoken moving to a place.

Q. *What ſignification hath the latter Supine?*

A. The ſignification of a Verb Paſſive.

Q. *Whot doth it follow?*

A. Nouns Adjectives.

Q. *What may this Supine be turned into?*

A. Into the Infinitive Mood paſſive; that we may ſay indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, eaſie to be done.

The Time

Q. *WHat caſe muſt Nouns be, which betoken part of time?*

See peculiar kinds of ſpeech concerning Time in the Latine rule, *Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus.*

A. * Moſt commonly the Ablat. ſometimes the Accuſat.

Q. *How can you know this?*

A. By asking the queſtion *whom*.

Q. *What caſe muſt Nouns be which betoken continual term of time, without any ceaſing or intermiſſion*

A. * Commonly the Accuſative; ſometime the Ablative.

Q. *How can you know when Nouns ſignifie continual term of time?*

A. By asking this queſtion, *How long?*

* *Tertio vel ad tertium (diem) calendas, h. e. ante tres calendas.* So in *ante diem & ex ante diem Nonarum, Januarii*, for *ex die ante, &c.*

* *Abeſt bidui h. e. ſpacium vel ſpacio biduo.*

Space of Place.

Q. *WHat caſes are Nouns put in, which ſignifie ſpace between place and place.*

A. Commonly in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative.

A Place.

Q. NOuns *appellatives, or names of great places, (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb signifying motion, or action, in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition or without?*

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometimes without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a less place: or, as of a City or Town, of the first or second Declension, and singular number, what case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. What common Nouns, or names of places, signifying in, or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These four: a *Humi, Domi, Militiæ, Belli.*

Q. b *What adjectives may be adjoyned with these Genitives,* Humi, Domi, *&c.*

A. Onely *Meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ,*

Q. If any other adjectives be joyned unto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. But if the place, in or at, which any thing is done, be a proper name of the third Declension, or Plural Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative or Ablative case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes: *Rus,* as we say, *ruri,* or *rure,* at or in the Countrey.

a *Terræ* and *Togæ*, are sometimes like *Humi Domi.*

b *Tully* hath *Hujus domi est moriturus,* and *Domi ejus erat educatus.*

Q. If

Q. *If your word be a proper name of some less place; as of a City, or Town, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?*

A. In the Accusative case without a Prepositon usually.

Q. *What other Nouns are so put?*

A. Domus and *Rus.*

Q. *From a place, or by a place, in lesser places, in what case must it be?*

A. In the Ablative case without a Prepositon.

Q. *Are no other common Nouns so put?*

A. Yes: onely *Domus*, and *Rus*, all other Nouns may have Prepositions.

Impersonals.

Q. *WHether have Verbs Impersonals any Nominative before them, as Personals have?*

A. No.

Q. *What is their sign to know them by?*

A. It or *there* commonly

Q. *But what if they have neither of these signs before them?*

A Then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb impersonal will have after him.

Q. *What cases will Verbs impersonals have after them?*

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Accusative: some both an Accusative and a Genitive,

Q. *How many Impersonals requires a Genitive case.*

A Interest

A. Interest (a) *refert* and *est*, being put for *Interest*.

Q. Will these have a Genitive case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra,* and *ejus*, the Ablative case of the Pronouns Possessives: for these must be put in the Ablative case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative case?

A. b *Libet, licet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit,* with other like, set down in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will have an Accusative case onely?

A. Four: *Delectat,* (c) *decet, juvat, oportet,* and these three, *attinet, pertinet, spectat,* have an Accusative with a Prepositon.

Q. How many will have an accusative case with a Genitive?

A. Six: *Pœnitet, tedet, miseret, misereſcit, piget,* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voyce, (d) *if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they govern?*

A. Such cases as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person have all Verbs impersonals of the Passive voice properly?

A. The same case as other Verbs Passives have, that is, an Ablative with a Prepositon, or sometimes a Dative of the Doer.

Q. Is this case always set down in it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbs Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in *tur*.

a Interest and refert may be put with other cases sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam. Parvo discriminе refert, juvatque interest, in re est. Referique refert. Hæc dominum ac patrem Interest: Interest* is here a Personal signifying as if *Dominus interest hoc ac pater interest hoc* by Zeugma.

b So, *certum est, constat, compertum, conducit, displicet, dolet evenit, obedio, præstat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit superest. Decet vobis* is a Græcism because we say πρέπει ὑμῖν

* Latet, fallit, fugit may thus have an Accusative case: as, *me latet, Meredemi vicem me miseret, Ter.*

d This is besides the case of the Doer. So all Verbs Passives have the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Q. May

Q. *May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?*

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbusta juvant*

Constructions of Participles.

Q. *What cases do the Participles govern?*

A, (a) Such cases as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. *What may Participles be changed into?*

A. Into Nouns.

Q. *How many wayes?*

A. Four.

Q. *VVhat is the first?*

A. When the voyce of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. *VVhat is the second way?*

A. When the Participle is compounded with a preposition, with which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded.

Q. *Which is the third?*

A. When it formeth all the degrees of comparison.

Q. *VVhich is the fourth?*

A. When it hath no respect or express difference of time.

Q. *Vvhen Participles are changed into nouns what are they called?*

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. *What cases do Participles govern, when they are changed into Nouns?*

A. A Genitive.

Q. *Do all Nouns participles require a Genitive case?*

A. *Exosus, pertæsus, perosus,* are accepted, and especially to be marked.

(a) Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives and of Verbs of calling, and the like, have commonly a Nominative case after them though they had a Vocative before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parens, patriæ, appellat. O puer puer future bonus & doctus,* though we may make it by Antiptosis.

Q. why

Q. *Why?*

A. Becauſe though they ſeem to be Participles of the Paſſive voyce, yet they commonly have the Active ſignification, and do govern an Accuſative.

* Theſe Participles, *Natus, prognatus, ſatus, creatus, ortus, editus,* have properly an Ablative caſe

* Qu. *Have they not alwayes ſo?*

A. No: *Exoſus* and *peroſus* do ſometimes ſignifie paſſively, and have then a Dative caſe: as, *Exoſus Deo*, odious to God, or hated of God.

Conſtruction of Adverbs.

Q. *WHat caſe do adverbs govern?*

A. Some a Nominative, ſome a Genitive, ſome a Dative, ſome an Accuſative.

Q. *What adverbs require a Nominative caſe?*

A. *En* and *ecce* when they are adverbs of ſhewing, have commonly a Nominative, though ſometimes an Accuſat. but if they ſignifie upbraiding, or reproaching, or diſgracing any thing, they have only an accuſative.

* In *ubi gentium & quoterrarum, Genitivum*, and *terrarum* ſeems to be put for elegancy: chiefly, as in *nimine Gentium.*

Q. * *What Adverbs require a Genitive?*

A. *a* Adverbs of quantity, time, and place.

Q. *What adverbs govern a Dative caſe?*

A. Certain adverbs derived of Noun adjectives which require a Dative caſe: as, *Obviam*, derived of *obvius*, and *ſimiliter* of *ſimilis*,

a *Inſtar* alſo may either be uſed with a Genit. caſe, or elſe as a Noun undeclined, with *ad* expreſſed, or underſtood, as, *Inſtar montis, ad inſtar caſtrorum.*

Q. *Have you not ſome Dative caſes of Nouns ſubſtantives which are uſed adverbially, that is, made adverbs?*

A. Yes: *Tempori, luci, veſperi.*

b *Venit adverſum mihi.*

Q *What adverbs require an accuſative caſe?*

A. Certain which come of *c* prepoſitions ſerving to the accuſative caſe: as, * *propius* of *prope.*

* *Propius ſtabulis*, for *propius a ſtabulis.* c *Clanculum patres*, Plaut. *Clanculum a clam*, Governing an Ablative, and ſometimes an Accuſative caſe: as, *Clam virum*, Plaut. *Cedo*, uſed adverbially, ſignifying, Appoint thou, will have an Accuſative caſe.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many wayes may Prepoſitions be chang into adverbs.*

A. Two: 1. when they are ſet alone with theire caſe: 2: when they do form all the degr of compariſon.

Q. *What caſe will adverbs of the comparative a ſuperlative degree have?*

A. Such caſes as comparatives and ſuperl have uſually.

Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

Q. *WHat caſes do Conjunctions govern?*

A. They govern *a* none: but couple like caſes.

Q. *What mean you by that?*

A. They joyn together words in the ſame caſe.

Q. *What Conjunctions do couple like caſes?*

A. All Copulatives, Disjunctives, and theſe four, *quam, niſi, præter, quam, an.*

Q. *May they not ſometime couple divers caſes?*

A. Yes: in regard of divers Conſtructions.

Q. *Do Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives couple nothing but caſes?*

A. Yes; they commonly join together like *b* Moods and Tenſes.

Q. *May not they joyn together divers Tenſes.*

A. Yes, ſometimes.

Conſtruction of Prepoſitions.

Q. *IS a the Prepoſition* in, *always ſet down with his caſe?*

A. No: It is ſometimes underſtood; and yet the word put in the ablative caſe, as well

c A ver pro

b For to be jo to Adverb and Con junctions, becauſe they are many and very neceſſary to be known, cauſe the ſcholers to learn the Latin rules beginning at *Quibus verborum modis*, and to be perfect in them.

a For the government of Prepoſitions ſee before in the Prepoſition.

if the Preposition were set down.

Q. *Are not sundry other Prepositions oft understood* , *as* in ?

A. Yes.

Q. *What cases do Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepositions ?*

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with ; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft-times Verbs compounded with, *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*. *ex*, *in* have the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly ; as, *abstinuerunt a viris*.

Constructions of Interjections.

Q. *What cases do Interjections require?*

A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. *What Interjections require a Nominative case?*

A. a O.

Q. *What a Dative ?*

A. b *Hei*, and *vah*, or *væ*.

Q. *What an* c *accusative?*

A. d *Heu* and *proh*.

Q. *What a Vocative ?*

A. *Proh*, and sometimes *ah*, *ohe*, and *heu*.

Q. *are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?*

A. Yea : often.

Vah, hath also a Nominat.
b *Hei*, is found both with a Nominat. and a Vocat. also.
c *Hem astutiæ Tui-Hem tibi voluptatem*. So Apage & *theu*.
d *Heu* and *proh* may sometime have a Nominative case.

For the figurative construction differing from these Rules, ee the Rules De Figuris, *after the end of the Latine Syntax : and more briefly in Mr.* Farnabie's Tropes *and* Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RULES CALLED *Propria quæ maribus.*

General Rules of Proper Names, and first of proper Masculines.

Question.

HOw can you know what Gender a Noun is of?

A. I have certain rules at *Propria quæ maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nouns.

Q. *How can you know by these Rules?*

A. First, I must look according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective; If it be a Substantive, I have my rule between *Propria* and *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. *If it be a Substantive, what must you look for next?*

A. Whether it be a proper name, or a commune called an Appellative.

Q. *If it be a proper name, what must I look for then?*

A. Whether

A. Whether it belong to the Male kind, or Female: that is to the he, or she.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the Males kind, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. VVhere is your Rule?

A. Propria quæ maribus, tribuuntur, &c.

Q. VVhat is the meanning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belong to the Male kind, [or which are wont to go under the names of he's] are of the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Masculines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five Names, of heathenish Gods, Men, * Flouds, Months, Winds,

* *Styx, Cocytus, Lethe,* are Greek words, and names of standing ponds, and fens, not Rivers: and so are of the Feminine Gender, *Albula peta Deo*: *aqua* is understood by *Synthesis*. So *tepidum, Jader, flumen* is understood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a Barbarous word undeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. IF *it be a proper name belonging to the Female kind, or she's, what Gender must it be?*

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. Propria Fœmineum.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule:

A. All proper names belonging to the Female kind, (of going under the name of she's) are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Feminines have you belonging to that Rule?

A. Five; Names of Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, and Islands.

Q. Are

Q. *Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?*

A. Yea, except two of the Maſculine: as, *Sulmo* and *Agragas*, Three of the Neuter; as, *Argos*, *Tyber*, *Præneste*; and one both Maſculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. *Where is your Rule for thoſe that are excepted?*

A. *Excipienda tamen quadam.*

a *Abydos* is a Greek word, and thought to be the name of a ſtraight, or narrow ſea: or of a Town, it is to be referred to *Maſcula*, *Sulmo*, *Agragas*.

General Rules of Appellatives.

Q. *But if your Noun be none of theſe kinds of proper names mentioned, as* propria quæ maribus, *but ſome appellative, or common name: how muſt you find the Rule?*

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of ſome bird, beaſt or fiſh, or ſome other more common name; all which have their ſpecial Rules.

Q. *Where is the Rule for names of Trees?*

A. *Appellativa arborum erunt*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, except *Spinus* and *Oleaſter*, of the Maſculine; and *Stiler*, *Suber*, *Thus*, *Rober*, and *Acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicenes.

Q. *Where is the Rule of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes?*

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. The names of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes, are of the Epicene Gender.

Q. *What is the common exception from all Nouns concerning their Gender.*

A. *Omne quod exit in um*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. That all Noun Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the (*a*) Neuter Gender: so is every Substantive undeclined.

(*a*) So *Londinum Eboracum, Brundusium*, are Neuters. *Glycerium, Philocium, Phanium*, being proper names of women, and made Latine words are the Feminine Gender, though they come of Greek Appellatives which are the Neuter.

Q. *Are all substantives ending in* um, *of the Neuter Gender?*

A. All but names of men and women; according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Um neutrum pones, hominum si propria tolle.*

Q. *But how shall the Gender be known in Epicenes, and so in all other Appellatives?*

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. *By what Rules?*

A. *Dicta Epicœna quibus*, &c And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo*

Q. *How by the Genitive case?*

A. By considering whether it increase or no and if it increase, whether it increase sharp, or flat; or as we term it more easily, long or short.

Q. *When is a Noun said to increase?*

A When it hath more syllables in the Genitve case than in the Nominative; as *virtus virtutis.*

Q. *How many special Rules have you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitive case?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitivo.*

The second is, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

The third, *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c.*

The first special Rule.

Q. WHat *is the meaning of your special Rule* Nomen non crescens.

A. Every

A. Every Noun Substantive common, not (*a*) increasing in the Genitive case (*b*) singular, is the Feminine Gender: saving those excepted in the Rules following.

Q. *How many sorts have you excepted?*

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtful, some of the Common of two.

Q. *How many Rules have you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?*

A Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a*, &c. 2. *Mascula Græcorum, &c.* 3 *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in* er, *seu venter.*

Q. *What mean you by* Mascula nomina in *a* dicuntur, *&c.*

A. Many names of Offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Scriba, æ*, a Scribe or a Scrivener.

Q. *What is the meaning of the second Rule*, Mascula Græcorum, *&c.*

A. All Nouns of the (*c*) first Declension in Greek being made Latine Nouns, and ending in *as, es*, or *a* are the Masculine Gend. as, *Satrapas, a, hic athletes, æ*, or *athleta, æ, &c.*

Q *What is the meaning of the third Rule*, Mascula item verres?

A. These words are also of the masculine Gender, *verres natalis*, &c.

Q *What is the meaning of* Mascula in er, seu venter. &c.

A. Nouns substantives ending in *er, os* or *us*, not encreasing in the Genitive case, are the masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logus, gi; hic annus, ni.*

Q. *Is there no exception from that* Mascula in er?

A. Yes: *Feminei generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. That these words ending in *er*, *os* and

a *Aul i, Aurai*, and the like, do not increase properly, but by changing & resolving the diphthong *æ* into *ai* after the old manner.

b This not increasing is meant of the Gen. singular onely, not Plural.

c Some few are excepted; as *Carta, Margarita, Catarracta, Catapulta*, which are of the Feminine, *Stock.*

d *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *annis* in the Genitive case singular, as if it where of the third Declension, after the old manner. e *Jus jurandum* doth not increase properly, that is in the last woe and last syllable: but only in the first wherewith it is compounded

us, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *mascula in er*, &c. as *hæc Mater*, *Matris*, &c. so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*; as *papyrus*, &c. with sundry other of the same kind in *us*, coming of Feminines in Greek.

Q. *Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?*

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on* or *um*, *e* not increasing; also *hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender; *Vulgus* is the masculine and Neuter.

Q. *Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?*

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. These words are of the Doubtful gender: *talpa*, *mala*, &c. so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. *Where is your rule for Communes not increasing?*

A. *Compositum a verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verb, and not increasing, is the common of two Genders: as, *Grajugena*, being derived of the Verb *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second special Rule.

Q. *Where is your second special Rule?*

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi syllaba acuta sonat, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing

sing sharp, or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender: save those excepted in the Rules following.

Q. *What mean you by that To increase sharp or long?*

A. To have the last syllable but one of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long; as, * *virtus virtutis.*

Q. *How many chief exceptions have you from this Rule?*

A. Four: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtful, some of the Commune are excepted?

Q. *How many Rules have you of accute, or long Masculines excepted?*

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam pollysyllaba in* n. 3. *Mascula in er, or, & os.*

Q. *VVhat is the meaning of the first Rule,* Mascula dicuntur, &c.

A. These Nouns of one syllable, increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal sol, &c.*

Q. *VVhat is the meaning of* Mascula sunt etiam pollysyllaba in n, *&c.*

A. All Nouns ending in *u*, being of more syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the masculine Gender; as, *Hic Acarnan, anis.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things; as, *Deocurculio*; So also *senio, ternio, sermo,* &c,

Q. *VVhat is the meaning of the third Rule,* Mascula in er, or, *&* os, &c.

A. All Nouns ending in *er, or,* and *os*, increasing sharp or long, are the Masculine Gend. as, *Crater, conditor, heros, ois.* So all other words in that Rule, and many ending in *dens*: as *bidens*, with words compounded of *As assis*; *Dodrans, semis, semissis,* &c.

* So *Dos dotis Cos, cotis*; *Res rei*; *Spes spei.* *Plaut.* seemeth to be false Printed *fero* for *fera*, or *fere.*

Q. *Have you no exception from these two last Rules?*

A. Yes; there are four words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, soror, uxor*) by *Sunt muliebre genus, syren*, &c.

* So *Sextans* of *Quadrans*, as *triens*. *Quincunx, ion, Septunx, Deunx. cio, Dextans, as.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for Neuters increasing sharp, or long?*

A. *Sunt Neutralia & hæc monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp, or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *mel fel*; also all words of moe syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar* increasing long; as *Capital, alis, laquear, &c.* Only *Halec*, is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender; as, *hæc, vel hoc halec.*

Q. *Where is your Rule for long Doubtfuls?*

A. *Sunt dubia hæc, Python &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Doubtful Gender: as, *Python, scrobs, &c*, So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heel, Also *dies* a day: except that *dies* is only the Masculine Gender in the Plural number.

Q. *Where is the Rule of sharp, or long Communes?*

A. *Sunt Commune parens*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. these words increasing sharp, are the Commune of two Genders; as, *Parens, Author, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons*, as, *bifrons*; with *Custos*, and the rest of the Rule.

The third and last special Rule.

Q. *Give me your third special Rule?*

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi sit gravis, &c*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Every

A. Every Noun Substantive Commune increasing flat, or short in the Genitive case, is the masculine Gender.

Q. What mean you by this, to increase flat?

A. To have the last syllable but one Pressed down flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis sanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Communes

Q. How many Rules have you of Feminines increasing short.

A. Two; *Fœminei Generis sit hyperdisſyllabon in do*; and *Græcula in as, vel in is* &c.

Q. What is the meaning of Fœminei Generis sit hyperdisyllabon, &c.

A. Every Noun of moe syllables than two, ending in a *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive case (as *Dulcedo Dulcedinis*) and in *go* making *ginis* (as *compago compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of Grecula in as vel in is?

A. That Latine words ending in *as* or *is*, if they be made of Greek words, and increasing short in the Genitive case, are the Feminine Gender: as. *Lampadas, Lampadis*; *jaſpis, jaſpidis.* So *pecus, udis*: *forfex, cis*; *ſuppellex, ilis*; *b* and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. Est neutrale genus, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. all Nouns ending in *u* signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neut. Gen. so all such Nouns ending in *n*, as *omen*; in *ar*, as *jubar*; in *ur*, as *jecur*; in *us*, as *onus*; in *put*, as *occiput*; Except *pecten*, & *furfur*, which are the masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, Verber, Citer*, &c. and *pecus* making *pecoris.*

a *Cupido* for a greedy desire is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender: as, *Avaricatus Cupido*: so when there is allusion to *Cupid.*

b *Mulier* may better be referred to this Rule, because it commonly increaseth short; and may be joyned together in one Rule thus, *Fœminina quæ hoc genus, &c. claſſe lecutur.* c *Iter* makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *Itiner Scantire*, a catch, or clasp may be referred hither being of the Neuter.

Q. *Give the Rule of short Doubtfuls.*

A. *Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. These words increasing short, are the doubtful Gender; as, *Cardo, margo,* &c.

Q. *Give the Rule of short Communes.*

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. These wordes are the * commune of two increasing short; as *Vigil, Vigilius.*

* *Homo & nemo* are sometimes found in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperisse hic. Quia homo natus erat* Cicero. *Ne vox hominem sonat, O Dea certe.* Virgil.

The general Rules of Adjectives.

Q. *WHere begins your Rule for Adjectives?*

A. *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Q. *How many Rules are there of them?*

A. Five; 1 For all Adjectives of one termination, like *Fœlix.* 2 For all of two terminations, like *tristis.* 3 For all of three terminations, like *bonus.* 4 Adjectives declined but with two Articles like substantives; 5 For Adjectives of proper declining.

Q. *Give your Rule for all Adjectives of one termination like* Fœlix.

A. *Adjectiva unam duntaxat,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Adjectives having but only one word, or termination in the Nominative case, that one word is of all three Genders; as, *Nom. Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix.*

Q. *Give your rule for all adjectives of two terminations, like* Tristis.

A. *Sub gemina si voce,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If Adjectives have two words, or terminations in the Nominative case: as, *Omnis* and *omne*; the first word, as, *omnis* is the common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine; the second, as *omne* is the Neuter; as, *hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. *What*

Q. *What is your rule for all Adjectives of three terminations, like* Bonus, a, um.

A. *At si tres variant voces.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If Adjectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum:* the first, as *Sacer*, is the Masculine; the second, as *sacra*, is the Feminine; the third, as *sacrum*, is the Neuter.

Q. *Where is your Rule for those adjectives which are declined like Substantives with two articles only?*

A. *At sunt quæ flexu, &c.*

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule.*

A. These Adjectives are Substantives by declining, yet Adjectives by Nature and use; as, *Hic & hæc Pauper*, Gen. *hujus Pauperis*; so *puber*, and the rest.

Q. *But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?*

A. Yes, * sometimes, but more seldome.

Q. *Give your Rule for those which have a special kind of declining.*

A. *Hæc proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These words have a special declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the accidence.

Q. *Shew me how?*

A. Thus; *Hic campester, hæc campestris, hæc campestre; hic & hæc campestris. & hoc campestre.* Gen. *hujus campestris.* In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis.*

Q. *What is the meaning of those last words,* Sunt quæ deficiunt, *&c.*

A. That there are certain other adjectives, which are Defectives, which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. *Where is that?*

A. In the Heteroclites.

* *Dives opum, sæpes depositum pauperis rugaris, ubere solo.*

THE

THE

POSING

Of the Rules of the Heteroclits, commonly called,

Quæ Genus.

Heteroclits.

Queſtion.

Q. *HAve you not ſome other Nouns, of another kind of declining, than thoſe at* Propria quæ Maribus?

A. Yes, we have ſundry, in the Rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q. *What are thoſe Nouns termed properly?*

A. Heteroclits.

Q. *What mean you by Heteroclits?*

A. Nouns of another manner of declining; that is Nouns declined otherwiſe then the ordinary manner.

Q. *How many general kinds are there of Heteroclits?*

A: Three: *Variantia genus, defectiva, redundantia*: that is, ſuch as change their Gender, or declining. Secondly, ſuch as as want ſome caſe or number. Thirdly, ſuch have overmuch in declining.

Q. *Where are theſe ſet down together?*

A. In the two firſt Verſes of *Quæ Genus.*

Q. *Shew me how.*

A. Firſt,

A. First, these words *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, do signifie those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcunque novato Ritu difficiunt*, do signifie the Defectives. Thirdly, these words, *superantve*, do signifie those which redound, or have too much.

Heteroclites varying their Genders.

Q. *WHere begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?*

A. Hæc genus ac partim, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. *How many sorts have you of these?*

A. Six; set down in three general rules.

Q. *Name the sorts.*

A. First, some of the Feminine gender in the singular number, and the Neuter in the Plural. Secondly, Neuters in the singular number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plural. Thirdly, Neuters singular, Masculines only in the Plural. Fourthly, Neuters singular, Feminines Plural. Fifthly, Masculines singular, Neuters Plural. Sixthly, Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plural?

Q. *Where is your Rule of Feminine singular, Neuters Plural?*

A. (*a*) *Pergamus in felix*, &c. *Singula feminei, neutris plura lia gaudent.*

[a Hoc Pergamon, is a Greek words *Pergamus* is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter, *Stock.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Supellex*, are the Feminine gender in the singular number, the Neuter in the plural: as, *hæc Pergamus Pergami*; in the Plural *Hæc Pergama, horum Pergamorum*;

mörum : ſo, *hac ſupellex* : Plural. *hæc ſupellectilia*.

Q. *Give your Rule for Neuters ſingular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural.*

A. *Dat prior his numerus*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe four words, *Raſtrum*, *frænum*, *filum*, and *capiſtrum*, are of the Neuter gender in the ſingular number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural : ac, *hoc Raſtrum*, Plur. *hi raſtri*, *vel hæc raſtra*.

Q. *Where are the rules of Neuters ſingular, which are Maſculines only in the Plural?*

A. *Sed audi Maſcula duntaxat cœlos*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule*

A *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Geuder in the ſingular number, and the Maſculine only in the Plural : as, *Hoc cœlum*, Plur. *hi cœli tantum* : ſo *hoc Argos*, Plur. *hi Argi*.

Q. *Where is the rule for the Neuters ſingular, Feminines Plural?*

A. *Nundinum*, *& hinc epulum*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That theſe three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the ſingular number, and Feminines only in the Plural.

Q. *are none of theſe the Neuter gender in the Plural Number.*

A. The Poet *Juvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plural Number.

Q. *Give me the Rule for Maſculines ſingular, Neuters Plural.*

A. *Hæc manibus dantur*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. Theſe eight words are Maſculines ſingular, Neuters plural : to wit, *Menalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Iſmarus*, *Tartarus*, *Tayetus*, *Tanarus*, *Maſſicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. *Where is the Rule of the Maſculines ſingular, Maſculines and Neuters Plural?*

A. *At.*

A. *At numerus genus bis dabit, &c.*

Q. *Give me the meaning.*

A. Theſe four words, *Sibilus, jocus, locus, avernus*, are of the Maſculine gender in the ſingular number, Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural.

Defectives.

Q. *WHerein begin your Rules for Heterolites, called Defectives?*

A. *Quæ ſequitur manca*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All theſe ſorts of Nouns following are lame [or defective] in number or in caſe.

Q. *Rehearſe the ſeveral ſorts of Defectives, as they are ſet down in your book before the Rules, or in the margents.*

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots Triptots, Nouns wanting the Nominative and Vocative: Nouns wanting the Vocative caſe only: Propers wanting the Plural number: Neuters ſingular wanting certain caſes in the Plural; Appellatives Maſculines wanting the plural; Feminines wanting the Plural; Neuters wanting the Plural; Maſculines wanting the ſingular; Feminines wanting the ſingular; Neuters wanting the ſingular.

Aptots.

Q. *WHich are thoſe which you call Aptots?*

A. Such as have no ſeveral caſe, but are alike in all caſes.

Q. *Where is the Rule of them?*

A. *Quæ nullum variant caſum*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe

A: These words vary no case, and therefore called Aptots: as (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*. as, *cornu, genu*; *i*, as *gummi, frugi*; So also, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred.

Q. *Have These no numbers?*

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the singular number undeclined; (b) *Frugi* both singular and Plural undeclined, (c) *Tempe* of the Plural undeclined; *Tot, quot*, and all numbers from three to an hundred (as (d) *quatuor, quinque* &c.) are the Plural number undeclined.

Q. *Are none of these declined in either Number?*

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plural Number.

Q. *How decline you* fas, *and the rest of the singular Number.*

A. Singul. *hoc fas, invariabile.*

Q. *How decline you words in* u. *as* Cornu.

A. *Hoc cornu invariabile*, in Sing. pl. *Hæc cornua, horum cornuum, his cornubus*, &c.

Q. *Decline* Tempe.

A. Plur *Hæc Tempe, invariabile.*

Q. *How decline you* Tot, *and those of the Plural Number?*

A. Plu. * *Tot invariabile*: or, *hi, hæ & hæc Tot, invariab* so *hi, hæ, & hæc quatuor, invariab.* &c.

a] *Frit* the light corn in the top of the ear: *Git*, the herb *Nigella Romana*, *Tax*, a Yerk, or sound of a lash, or of a whip, are also Aptots.

b *Pando* is used both in the singular and Plural: c *Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greek; as *Teichen, Teiche*; so it makes long in the Rule. *See Tempe, tot, quot, &c.* as, *Thessala, Tempe.* d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases undeclined, as *duo* in Greek. * This is the usual manner.

Manoptots.

Q. *Which call you Monoptots?*

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. *What mean you by an oblique case?*

A. Any besides the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give your Rule for Monoptots:*

A. *Eſtque Monoptoton*, &c.

Q. *What mean you by it?*

A. Theſe words (*a*) *noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, promptu, permiſſu* are of the Ablative caſe ſingular. *Aſtus* is read alſo in the Plural number. *Inficias* is found only in the Accuſative caſe plural.

(*a*) *Noctu* is found of the Feminine gender for *Nocte*.

Q. *Decline* Noctu.

A. Ablat. *hoc noctu*: ſo the reſt.

Q. *Decline* Inficias.

A. Accuſ. *has inficias:*

Diptots.

Q. *WHat words do you call Diptots?*

A. Such as have but two caſes.

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of the Rule.*

A. Theſe words have but only two caſes in the ſingular number, *fors forte, ſpontis ſponte, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice.* Theſe have two in the Plural number, *repetundarum repetundis, ſuppetiæ ſuppetias.*

Q. *Have none of theſe words of the ſingular number all the caſes of the Plural number?*

A. Yes: theſe four, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *jugere,*

Q. *Give the Rule for them.*

A. *Verberis atque vicem, ſit plus*, &c.

Triptots.

Q. *WHat words do you call Triptots.*

A. Such as have but three caſes in the ſingular number.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. *Tres quibus inflectis*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. These two words (a) *precis* and *opis* have but three cases in the singular number: as, *precis*, *precem*, *prece*; *opis*, *opem*, *ope*: *frugis* and *ditionis* want only the Nominative and Vocative, and *vis* commonly wanteth the Dative; but they all have the Plural number whole.

a] *Terence* hath *preci* in the dative. *Nihil eſt preci loci relictum.* *Vis* is ſeldom read in the Dative.

Q. *Give your Rule for thoſe which want the Vocative caſe?*

A. *Quæ referunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Diſtributives, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, beſides *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, and *noſtras*, do lack the Vocative caſe.

Q. *Give your Rules of Proper names wanting the Plural Number.*

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. This ſhortly: all proper names, names of grain, [or Corn] things reckoned by weight, Herbs, moiſt things, Metals, do naturally and commonly want the plural number.

Q. *But may not Proper names ſometimes have the Plural number?*

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for Proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatives or common Nouns: or when there are more of the ſame name.

Q. *Shew me how by example.*

A. As when *Catones* are taken for wiſe men, ſuch as *Cato* was; *Decii* put for wiſe men, ſuch as *Decius* was; *Mæcenates* put for worthy Noblemen ſuch as *Mæcenas* was; then they are in the Plural number. Or when there are ſundry called *Decius* or by any the like mane.

Q. *Give*

Q. *Give the Rule for this exception.*

A. *Eſt ubi pluralem retinent*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that?*

A. Theſe ſometimes have the Plural number, ſometimes they want it.

Q. *Give your Rule of Neuters ſingular, wanting certain caſes in the Plural.*

A. * *Hordea, farra, forem*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forem, mel, mulſum, defrutum, thus*, have onely three caſes in the Plural number; that is, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative.

*Hordea. This Rule is ſet for an exception from *Propria cunctis notis.*

Q. *Decline* Hordeum.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*: Genit. *hujus hordei*: Plural Nom. *hæc hordea*, Accuſ. *hoc hordea*, Voc. *hordea.*

Give your Rule of Appellatives Maſculines wanting the Plural number.

A. *Heſperus & veſper*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe *Maſculines Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, ſimus, penus, ſanguis, æther*, and *nemo*, (which is of the common of two Genders) do want the Plural Number.

Q. *Hath* Nemo *all the caſes in the ſingular number?*

A. It is ſeldome read in the Genitive and Vocative: according to that Rule of *Deſpauterius, Nemo caret Genito, quinto numeroque ſecundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative ſingular, and the Plural number.

Q. *Give your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plural Number.*

A. *Singula Fœminei generis* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Feminines do commonly want the

Plural number, *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, humus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, juventus.* But *Soboles* and *labes* have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in the Plural number: and so have Nouns of the fifth Declension; except *Res, species, facies, acies* and *dies*, which have the Plural number whole.

Q. *Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plural number*

A. Yes: Names of virtues and vices do commonly want the Plural number: as, *Stultitia, invidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. *Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plural.*

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. These Neuters want the Plural number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitium, viscum, penum, institium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, (a) halec, gelu, solium, jubar.*

Q. *Give me your Rule of Masculines wanting the singular number.*

A. *Mascula sunt tantum*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. These Masculines do want the singular number: as, *manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an issue of bloud, *lemures, fasti, minores, n. tales, penates*; with certain proper names of places, of the Plural number; as, *Gabii, Locri*, and the like.

Q. *Give your Rule for Feminines wanting the singular number.*

A. *Hæc sunt Fœminei generis*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of it.*

A. These Feminines want the singular number; *exuviæ, phaleræ*, and so the rest. So *plagæ*, signifying nets, with *valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, tabulæ*; and the

(a) *Halec*, as it is the Feminine, hath *haleces* in the plural number. Ha

the names of Cities, which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plural Number, as *Thebæ, athenæ,* and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the ſingular.

A. Rarius hæc primo, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. Theſe Neuters want the ſingular number: *Mœnia, teſquæ, precordia, luſtra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra, crepundia, cunabila, exta, effata*; alſo the Feaſts of the heatheniſh gods; as, *Bacchanalia,* and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia,*

Q. GIve your Rules for thoſe words which redound, or which have more in declining, than Nouns have commonly.

A. Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.

Q. How many Rules have you of them?

A. Five; firſt, of ſuch words as are of divers terminations, declining and Gender. Secondly, ſuch as have two accuſative caſes. Thirdly, ſuch as have divers terminations, and ſome of them divers declinings in the ſame ſenſe & Gender. Fourthly, ſuch as are of the fourth and ſecond Declenſion. Fifthly, adjectives of divers terminations, and declining.

Q. Where is your Rule for thoſe which are of divers terminations, declining and Gender?

A. Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. Theſe Subſtantives have divers terminations, declining and Genders; as, *Hic tonitrus, hoc tonitru; hic clypeus, hoc clypeum; hoc baculus, hoc baculum; hic ſenſus, hoc ſenſum; hic tignus, hoc tignum; hoc tapetum, ti, hoc tapete, tis,* and *hic*

tapes, etis; hic punctus, hoc punctum? hoc sinapi invariabile, hæc sinapis; hic sinus, hoc sinum; hæc menda, hoc mendum; hic viscus, hoc viscum; hoc cornu invariabile, hoc cornum, and *hic cornus; hic eventus, hoc ventum;* (a) and many others like unto them.

Q. Give your Rule of those which have two Accusative cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea,* &c.

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. Certain Greek words, when they are made Latine words, have two accusative cases, one of the (b) Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther, eris,* Accus. *hunc pantherem vel panthera:* so *crater, is,* Accus. *hunc craterem vel cratera: cassis, idis,* Accus. *hanc cassidem vel cassida, æther, ætherem vel æthera.*

Q. *May not other Substantives be made of the Greek Accusative cases?*

A. Yes: of *panthera* may be made *hæc panthera, pantheræ.*

Qu. *Where is your Rule for those that have divers terminations in the Nominative case in the same sense and Gender.*

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus,* &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These words have divers Nominative cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and gender; as, (b) *Hic gibbus,* and *gibber, eris; hic cucumis vel cucumer, cucumeris; hæc stipis,* and *hæc stips, is; hic vel hæc cinis cineris,* and *ciner cineris; hic vomis vel vomer, vomeris, hæc scobis vel scobs, is; hic vel hæc pulvis, vel pulver, eris; hæc pubes, is; hic & hæc puber, vel pubis, eris*

Q. What other words, have you belonging to this Rule?

a As *Rete* and *retis perduellus,* and *perduellis pecus udis,* and *pecus, oris,* and *pecu invariabile. Fames, is,* and *ei. artus, us* and *artu invariabile. artua, uum* in the Plural, *Problema,* and *Problematum, dogma schema, thema: Schema, atis,* and *schema, æ:* so *Pascha atis,* and *Pascha, æ: Juger* and *jugerum, i,* and *Jger, is,* and *jugeris, is.* So *Labium,* and *labia: avum,* and *avus: nasus,* and *nasum: collus,* and *collum: uterus,* and *uterum. Hic guttur,* and *hoc guttur. Ulysses, is,* and *Ulyssem Ulyssi.* by *Synærisis Ulyssei,* and by contraction *Ulyssi,* of *Ulyssem,* of the third Declension of the Contracts in Greek, like *Basileus.* So are *Achilli, Orenti, Achati,* when they are used in the Genitive case, as they are oft, as is manifest by the Adjective: greeing with them in the Genitive. b These are seldom used in the Accusative case in Latin.

(b) *Puerus, puer, ri, nubes* and *nubis.*

A. Words

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*; as, *Hic honor* and *honos, oris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: ſo *hæc apes*, and *apis, is*, *hæc plebs*, and *plebis, is*.

Qu. *Are there not other nouns alſo belonging to this Rule?*

A. Yes, many coming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin, inis*, and *delphinus, i*; *hic elephas, antis*, and *elephantus, ti*; *hic congrus vel conger, i*; *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager, i*; *hic Teucrus* and *Teucer, i*; ſo many other like.

Q. *Give your Rule for thoſe that change their declenſion.*

A. Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Nouns are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion; as, *laurus, quercus, pinus, ficus, colus, penus, cornus*, (when it ſignifieth a Dog-tree) *lacus*, and *domus*.

Tuxulus ornatus, genitus, ſeratus are found alſo of the ſecond Declenſion *Sonus, us*, and *anus, ani*.

Q. *Decline* Laurus.

A. Hæc laurus, Gen: *lauri vel laurus*, &c.

Q. *Where is your Rule for Adjectives of divers declinings and endings.*

A. *Et quæ luxuriant ſunt*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declinings, and eſpecially thoſe which come of theſe words, *Arma, jugum, nervus, ſomnus, olivus, animus, linus, fœnum, cora, bacillum*.

Q. *How do theſe end?*

A. Both in *us*, and *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma*.

Q. *How are theſe declined?*

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *triſtis*; as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hæc inermis & hoc inerme*.

THE

THE POSING

Of the Rules of the Verbs called,

As in Præsenti

Question.

WHat are the Rules of Verbs for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs.

Q. In what order are those Rules of the Verbs placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in o. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supines of the simple Verbs. Fourthly, Supines of the compound Verbs. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or Sixthly, Verbs having two Preterperfect tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs Neuter-Passives. Eightly, Verbs borrowing the preterperfect-tense. Ninthly, Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbs lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in o, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First; Verbs of the first Conjugation, like *amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourth, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *audeo*.

Of

Of the common preterperfect tenſes of ſimple Verbs of the firſt Conjugation.

Q. *Give your Rule for all ſimple Verbs ending in* O *of the firſt Conjugation, like* Amo.

A. *As in præſenti*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That Verbs of the firſt Conjugation, having *as* in the Preſent tenſe, as, *amo, amas*, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe like *amavi*; as, *No, nas navi*, except * *lavo lavas*, which makes *lavi*, not *lavavi*; ſo *juvo juvi*; and *nexo, ſeco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, ſono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ui*, as. *nexo, as, ui.* alſo *do, das* which make *dedi*, and *ſto, ſtas, ſteti.*

Lavo, and ſo the reſt excepted, may ſeem to have been ſometimes of the third conjugation. They make the preterperfect tenſe very ſeldome in *avi* though ſometime ſome of them are found ſo: as, *necavi*, *Plaut.*

The ſecond Conjugation.

Q. *Where is your Rule for Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation like* Doceo?

A. *Es in præſenti prefectum*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation having *es* in the Preſent tenſe like *doceo, doces* will have *ui* in the Preterperfect tenſe like *docui*; as *Nigreo*; *nigres, nigrui.*

Q. *Have you no exception from this Rule?*

A. * Yes; my book ſeems to make ſix.

Q. *What is the firſt?*

A. *Jubeo accipe juſſi*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. Theſe Verbs are firſt excepted; *Jubeo* which makes *juſſi*, not *jubui*; *ſorbeo* having *ſorbui* and *ſorpſi, mulceo mulſi, luceo luxi, ſedeo ſedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, ſtrideo ſtridi.*

* *Stridere, fervere, cavere* are ſometimes read, as if of the third Conjugation. *Frigeo* hath alſo *frigui* in the Preterperfect tenſe and ſo *refrigui.*

Q. *What is the ſecond exception?*

A. *Quatuor his infra, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of that rule.*

A. That the firſt ſyllable of the Preterperfect tenſe is doubled in theſe four Verbs; *Pendeo* making *pependi, mordeo momordi, ſpondeo ſpoſpondi, tondeo totondi.*

Momordi and *ſpoſpondi* are out of uſ.

Q. *What is the third exception?*

A. *L vel R ante geo, ſi, ſtet, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. If *l* or *r* be ſet before *geo*, *geo* muſt be turned into *ſi* in the Preterperfect tenſe: as, *urgeo ursi, mulgeo mulſi, & mulxi.* theſe ending in *geo*, make *xi*; as, *Frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, augeo auxi.*

Q. *What is the fourth exception?*

A. *Dat fleo flēs flevi*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. Theſe Verbs in *leo*, make *vi* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as, *fleo flevi, leo levi*, and the compounds of *leo*, as, *deleo delevi*; ſo *pleo plevi*, and *neo nevi*.

Q. *What is the fifth exception?*

A. *A maneo manſi, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. *Maneo* makes *manſi*, ſo *torqueo torſi*, and *hæreo hæſi*,

Q. *What is the laſt exception?*

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. Verbs ending in *veo* make *vi*; as, *ferveo fervi*: except *niveo* and *conniveo* coming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be joyned *cieo* making *civi*, and *vico vicui*.

The third Conjugation.

Q. *WHere begin your Rules for Verbs of the third Conjugation like* Lego?

A. *Tertia*

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit*, &c.

Q. *Have theſe any common ending of the Preterperfect tenſe, as the Verbs of the firſt and ſecond Conjugation have?*

A. No: but ſo many ſeverl terminations as they have of their Preſent tenſe, ſo many kinds of Preterperfect tenſes have they.

Q. *What is then the meaning of that Rule*, Tertia præteritum, *&c?*

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tenſe, according to the termination of the Preſent tenſe: as in the Rules following.

Q. *How can you know the right Preterperfect tenſe, and Rule, by thoſe Rules?*

A. I muſt mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do*, or any of the reſt; according to the order of the letters, and as they ſtand in my book, and ſo ſhall I find the Rule.

Q. *If your Verb end in* bo *in the Preſent tenſe how doth it make the Preterperfect tenſe?*

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*, as *Lambo, lambi*, except *ſcribo* which makes *ſcripſi, nubo nupſi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Q. *Give the Rule?*

A. *Bo fit bi, ut Lambo, lambi.* &c.

Q. *Tell me ſhortly the meaning of every of thoſe rules in order.*

1. *What is* co *turned into?*

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*; as, *vinco vici*: except *parco* which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parci*, *dico dixi, duco, duxi*.

(a) *Parci* is out of uſe, ſo *ſciſcidi* and *fundi* alſo.

Q. *What is* do *made in the Preterperfect tenſe?*

A. *Di*; as, *mando mandi*; but *findo* makes *fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi; tendo, tetendi, pedo, pepedi*; ſo *cado cecidi*, and *cædo* to beat, *cecidi*. *Cedo* to give place makes *ceſſi*, ſo all theſe Verbs, *vado, rado, lado, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo*, make their preterperfect tenſe *ſi*, not in *di*: as *vado vaſi*, &c.

Q. *Why*

Q. *What is* go *made in the Preterperfect tense?*

A. *Go* is made *xi*, as *jungo junxi*; except *r* be set before *go*: for then it is turned into *si*; as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbs ending in *go*, make *gi*; as, *lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi pupigi*; *pango* when it signifies to make a covenant will have *pepigi*, and when it signifies to sing, it well have *panxi*.

Q. *What is* ho *made?*

A. *Ho* is made *xi*; as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. *What is* Lo *made?*

A. *Lo* is made *ui*; as, *colo colui*; but *psallo* with *p*, and *sallo* without *p*, do make *li*, not *ui*; as, *psallo psalli*; Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *fallo fefelli*, *cello* signifying to break, *ceculi*, and *pello pepuli*.

Excello excelsi. Percello in Terrence makes percussi unless it be printed false for percussi of percutio.

Q. *What is* Mo *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *vomo vomui*; but *emo* makes *emi*; and *como, promo, demo, semo*, makes *psi*, as *como, compsi*, &c.

Q. *What is* No *made in the Preterperfect tense?*

A. *Vi*; as, *sino sivi*; except *temno* which makes *temsi, sterno stravi, sperno sprevi, lino* which makes *levi*, and sometimes *lini* and *livi*, *cerno* making *crevi, gigno* makes *genui pono posui, cano cecini*.

Psivi for psui, sui, and cecini for cecini are out of use.

Q. *What is* Po *made?*

A. *Psi*; as, *scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi, strepo strepui* and *crepo crepui*.

Q. *What is* quo *turned into?*

A. *Qui*; as, *linquo liqui*; except *coquo* which makes *coxi*.

Q. *What is* Ro *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *sero* to plant or sow, *sevi*; but in other significations it makes *servi*; *verro* makes *verri* and *versi, uro ussi, gero gessi, quaro quaesivi, terro trivi, curro cucurri*.

Q. *What is* So *made?*

A. *Vi*; as, *accerso accersivi*; so *arcesso, incesso, lacesso*;

laceſſo ; but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſivi* *faceſſo faceſſi*, *vieo*, *viſi*, and *pinſo pinſui*.

Q. VVhat is Sco *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as, *paſco pavi*, but *poſco* makes *popoſci*, *diſco didici*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. VVhat is To *made ?*

A. *Ti* ; as. *verto verti*, but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will have *ſtiti*, ſo *ſterto* hath *ſtertui*, *meto meſſui* ; words ending in *ecto* will have *exi*, as, *flexo flexi*, but *pecto* makes *pexui* and *pexi*, *necto* *nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *petii* and *petivi*.

Q. VVhat is Vo *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as, *volvo volvi*, but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. VVhat is cio *made ?*

A. *Ci* ; as, *facio feci*, *jaceo jeci* ; but the old word *laceo* makes *lexi*, and *ſpecio ſpexi*.

Q. VVhat is Dio *made ?*

A. *Di* ; as *fodio fodi*.

Q. VVhat is Gio *made ?*

A. *Gi* ; as *fugio fugi*.

Q. VVhat is Pio *made ?*

A. *Pi* ; as *capio cepi* ; but *cupio* makes *cupivi*, *rapia* makes *rapui*, *ſapio ſapui* and *ſapivi*.

Q. VVhat is Rio *made ?*

A. *Ri* ; as, *pario peperi*.

Q. VVhat is tio *made ?*

A. *Tio* is made *ſſi* with a double ſſ, as *quatio quaſſi*.

Q. VVhat is uo *made ?*

A. *Vi* ; as *ſtatuo ſtatui* ; but *pluo* makes *pluvi* and *plui*, *ſtruo* makes *ſtruxi*, and *fluo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. VVHere *is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation like* Audio.

A. *Quarta*

A. Quarta dat is ivi, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *ivi* as *scio scivi*. Except *venio* which makes *veni*; so *cambio, raucio, farcio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, haurio*, which make *si*; *sarcio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio vinxi*, *salio* hath *salui*, and *amico amicui*.

Q. Do these never make their Preterperfect tense in ivi?

A. Yes, sometimes though more seldome, by the Rule, *Parcius utemur cambivi*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs.

Q. WHere is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verb

A. Præteritum dat idem, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That the compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verb: as *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule, Præteritum dat idem.

A. Yes, divers.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Sed syllaba semper, &c.

Qu. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense which doubl'd in some simple Verbs, is not doubl'd in their compounds; except only in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the compounds of *do, disco, sto*, and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. Curro

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri* not *occucurri*: so all other compounds, except *præcurro* which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. *What is your second exception from* Præteritum dat idem?

A. Of the compounds of *plico, oleo, pungo, do,* and *flo,* as they are noted in the margent of my book, and have every one their several rules,

Q. *What is your rule for the compounds of* plico,

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub.* or with a Noun, will have *avi* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *supplico, as, supplicavi*: so *multiplico* compounded of *multum* and *plico* will have *multiplicavi*; but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* have both *ui* and *avi*; as, *applico, applicui vel applicavi*; so *complico, replico, explico*:

Q. *Give your Rule for the compounds of* oleo.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo,* &c.

Qu. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. Although the simple Verb *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his compounds make *olevi*; as, *exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo*, and *subdoleo*, which make *olui*; as, *redoleo redolui, &c.*

Q. *Where is your rule for the compounds of* Pungo?

A. *Composita a pungo, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule?*

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo* which make *repunxi*, and *repupugi*.

Q. *Give your rule for the compounds of* do.

A. *Natum a do quando, &c.*

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A (a) The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, do make *didi* not *dedi*; as *addo,*

a Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

b *Credo excepto & do.*

addo, addis, addidi; so (b) *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

(b) *Credo ex cerno & do*

Q. *What do the compounds of* sto *make?*

A. *Stiti*, not *steti*; by the Rule, *Natum a sto, stas stiti, habebit.*

Compounds changing the first vowel into *e*.

Q. *What other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?*

A. Three general exceptions.

Q. *Which are those?*

A. The first of such Verbs, as when they are compounded, do change the first vowel in the Present tense and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second of such as do change the first vowel into *i*. The third, of such as change the first vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. *Give the Rule of those which change the first vowel into* e?

A. *Verba hæc simplicia*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. These simple Verbs, if they be compounded, do change the first vowel into *e*: as, *damno*, being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*; so *lædo, oblædo*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. *Have you no special observation of any of those Verbs of that rule, which so change the first vowel into* e.

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario*, and *pasco*.

Q. *What is your observation of the compounds of* pario?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio*, and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*; as,

comperio

comperio, comperi, and ſo *reperio, reperi,* but all the reſt of the compounds of *pario,* makes *ui,* as *aperio, aperui,* and *operio, operui.*

Q. *Is there nothing elſe to be obſerved in the compounds of* pario?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tenſe) they are declined like verbs of the fourth Conjugation, although the ſimple Verb be of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire.*

Q. *What is the obſervation of the compounds of* paſco?

A. That only two of them, *compeſco,* and *diſpeſco,* do change the firſt vowel into *e,* and make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ui,* as, *compeſco,* is *compeſcui* and *diſpeſco, diſpeſcui:* but all the reſt of the compounds of *paſco* do keep ſtill the vowel, and Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb, as, *epaſco, epaſcis, epavi,* &c.

Compounds changing the firſt vowel into *i,*

Q. *GIve your rule for thoſe which change the firſt vowel into* i.

A. *Hæc habeo, laceo,* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That theſe Verbs *habeo, ſalio,* &c. if they be compounded, do change the firſt vowel into *i:* as of *habeo* is made *inhibeo,* and of *rapio, eripio,* and ſo in the reſt.

Q. *Have you no ſpecial obſervation of the compounds of* cano?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tenſe in *ui,* though *cano* it ſelf make *cecini,* as, *concino concinui.*

Q. *Give the Rule.*

A. *A cano natum preteritum per ui,* &c.

Q. *Have you no other ſpecial Rules which are*

Q. *Have*

joyned to this Rule, Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, &c.

A. Yes, of the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *maneo*, *sculpo*, *calco*, *salio*, *claudo*, *quatio*, *lavo*.

Q. *What is your Rule for the compounds of* placeo?

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule.*

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowel into *i*, as *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. *Give your Rule for the compounds of* pango.

A. *Composita a pango retinent, a quatuor ista*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. That these four compounds of *pango* signifying to joyn, that is, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, and *repango*, do keep *a*; all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i*, (as *impingo impegi*) by the rule *Hac habeo, lateo*, &c.

Q. *Give your rule for the compounds of* maneo,

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. That these four compounds of *maneo*, *præmineo*, *emineo*, *promenio*, and *immineo*, do change the first word into *i*, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *præmineo*, *præminui*, but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*, as *permaneo*, *permansi*.

Q. *Where is your Rule for the compounds of* sculpo, calco, salto?

A. *Composita a sculpo*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That the compounds *of sculpo*, *calco salto*, do change *a* into *u*; as for *excalpo*, we say *exculpo* so for, *incalco inculco*, for *resalto resulto*.

Q. *Give the Rule for the compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo.

A. *Composita a claudo*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning.*

Q. *Give*

A. The compounds of *claudo, quatio, lavo,* do cast away *a*; as, of *claudo* we do not say *occlando,* but *occludo*; so of *quatio,* not *perquatio*; but *percutio,* of *lavo* we say *proluo,* not *prolavo.*

Compounds changing the first vowel into *i*, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for compounds changing the vowel into* i, *save the Preterperfect tense?*

A. Hæc si componas &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it.*

A. That these verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo,* when they are compounded, do change the first vowel into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses coming thereof; as of *frango,* we say, *refringo refregi*, of *capio, incipio incepi,* not *incipi.*

Q. *Have you no exceptions from this rule* Hæc si componas?

A Yes; I have exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego.*

Q. *What is the first exception?*

A. That *per ago* and *sa ago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago*, keeping *a* still.

Q *Give the Rule.*

A. *Sed pauca notentur; Namque suum simplex,* &c.

Q *What is the second exception from* Hæc si componas?

A. *Atque ab ago, dego dat degi,* &c.

Q *Give the meaning.*

A. That these two compounds of *ago, dego,* and *cogo,* and *pergo,* and *surgo,* compounds of *rego,* do cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. *Shew me how*

A. As we do not ſay *deago* but *dego*; ſo for *coago*, we ſay *cogo*, *pergo* for *perago*, *ſurgo* for *ſurrego*.

Q. *What is the exception for the compounds of* Facio?

A. *Nil variat facio niſi*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it*

A. The compounds of *Facio* do not change the firſt vowel into *i*, but in thoſe which are compounded with Prepoſitions; as, (a) *inficio*: the reſt, as (b) *olfacio*, and *calfacio* keep *a* ſtill.

a *Perficio, efficio &c.*

b *Olfacio of olere facio: & calfacio of calere facio, or eſſidum facio.*

Q. *What is the exception for compounds of* Lego?

A. *A lego, nata, re, ſe*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning?*

A. That *Lego* being compounded with *re, ſe, per, præ, ſub*, or *trans*, doth keep *e* ſtill; as *relego*, not *religo* the reſt of the Compounds of *Lego* do change the firſt vowel into *i*, as *intelligo* not *intellego*

Q. *How do the compounds of* Lego *make their* Preterperfect tenſe?

A. Three of them *intelligo, diligo, negligo* make their Preterperfect tenſe in *lexi*: all the reſt have *legi* in the Preterperfect tenſe:

Of the Supines of ſimple Verbs.

Q. *How will you know the Supine of a ſimple Verb?*

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. *Why ſo?*

A. Becauſe the Supines is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe.

Q. *Give your rule.*

A. *Nunc ex præterito*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule,* Nunc ex præterito?

A. That we muſt learn to form the Supine of the Preterfect tenſe.

Q. *If*

Q. *If the Preterfect tenſe end in* bi, *how muſt the Supine end?*

A. In *tum*; as *Bibi bibitum.*

Q. *Give the rule.*

A Bi *ſibi tum format*, &c.

Q. *What is* Ci *made?*

A *Ci* is made *ctum*, as *Vici victum*, *ici ictum*, *feci factum* *jeci jactum*.

Qu. *What is* Di *made?*

A. *Sum*, by the rule *Di fit ſum*, &c.

Q *Give the meaning of that rule.*

A. *Di* in the Preterperfect tenſe, is made *ſum* in the Supine; as *Vidi viſum* And ſome of them do make it with a double ſſ, as *pandi paſſum*, *ſedi ſeſſum*, *ſcidi ſciſſum*, *fidi fiſſum* *fodi foſſum*, not *foſum*.

Q. *What ſpecial obſervation have you in that rule* Di fit ſum.

A. *Hic etiam advertas*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A That the firſt ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supines, as *Totondi* makes *tonſum* not *otonſum*, ſo *cecidi caſum*, and *cecidi caſum* *tetendi* is made *tenſum* and *tentum*, *tutudi tunſum*, *pepedi*, *peditum*, *dedi datum*.

Q. *What is* gi *made?*

A. *Gi* is made *ctum*, as *Legi lectum*, *pegi*, and *pepigi* make *pactum*, *fregi fractum* *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctum*, *fugi fugitum*.

Q. *What is* li *made?*

A. *Li* is made *Sum*, as *ſalli* ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt, makes *ſalſum* *pepuli pulſum*, *ceculi culſum*, *fefelli falſum*, *velli vulſum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. *What are theſe terminations*, mi, ni, pi, qui, *made?*

A. *Tum*; as *emi emptum*, *veni venitum*, *cecini cantum*, *cepi* coming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cœpi* of *cœpio cœptum*, *rupi ruptum*, *liqui lictum*.

Q. *What is* Ri *made?*

A *Ri* is made *ſum*: as, *verri verſum*; except *peperi* which makes *partum*.

Q. *What is Si made?*

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as *visi visum*, but *missi* makes *missum*, with a double ſſ. Theſe which follow make *tum* as, *fulſi fultum*, *hauſi hauſtum*, *ſarſi ſartum*, *farſi fartum*, *uſſi uſtum*, *geſſi geſtum*, *torſi* makes both *tortum* and *torſum*, *indulſi* hath *indultum* and *indulſum*.

Q. *What is pſi made?*

A. *Pſi* is made *tum*; *ſcripſi ſcriptum*; but *campſi* makes *campſum*.

Q. *What is* Ti *made?*

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *ſteti* coming of *ſto*, and *ſtiti* coming of *ſiſto*, do both of them make *ſtatum*; except *verti* which makes *verſum*.

Q. *What is* Vi *made?*

A. *Vi* is made *tum*; as *flavi flatum*; except *lavi* which makes *puſtum*, ſo *lavi* hath *lotum lautum* and *lavatum*, *potavi potum* and *potatum*, *cavi* makes *cautum*, *ſevi* coming of *ſero*, makes *ſatum*, *livi litum*, *folvi ſolutum*, *volvi volutum*, *ſingultivi ſingultum*, *venivi* to be ſold, makes *venum*, *ſepelivi ſepultum*.

Q. *What is ui made?*

A. *Vi* is made *itum*; as *domui domitum*; but if the Preterperfect *ui* come of a Verb ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*; as *exui* coming of *exuo*, makes *exutum*; except *rui* of *ruo* which makes *ruitum* not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *ſectum*, *necui nectum*; *fricui frictum*, *miſcui miſtum*, *admicui admiſtum*, *torrui toſtum*, *docui doctum*, *tenui tentum*, *conſului conſultum*, *alui* makes *alitum & altum*, *ſalui ſalutum*, *colui cultum*, *occului occultum*, *pinſui piſtum*, *rapui raptum*, *ſerui ſertum*, and *texui textum*.

Q. *What is the meaning of that rule*, Hæc ſed ui mutant in ſum *&c.*

4. Theſe Verbs turn *ui* into *ſum*; as, *cenſui* makes *cenſum*, *cellui celſum*, *meſſui meſſum*; but *nexui* make *nexum* and *pexui pexum*, *patui* makes *paſſum*, *carui caſſum* and *caritum*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is* xi *made?*

A. Xi is made *ctum*: as, *vinxi vinctum*; but five Verbs ending in *xi* caſt away *n*: as *finxi* makes, *fictum*, not *finctum*; ſo *minxi mictum*, *pinxi pictum ſtrinxi ſtrictum*, and *rinxi rictum*. Alſo theſe four Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum* not *ctum*; *flexi flexum*, *plexi plexum*, *fixi fixum*, *fluxi fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?*

A. Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule*, Compoſitum ut ſimplex.

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the ſimple Verbs whereof they are compounded; as, *docui* makes *doctum*, ſo *edocui edoctum*.

Q. *Is there no exception?*

A. Yes; *Quamvis non eadem ſtet*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of thoſe words*, Quamvis non eadem ſtet, *&c.*

A. That there are ſome compound Supines which have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have.

Q. *Which are thoſe?*

A. The compounds of *tuſum* make *tuſum*, of *ruitum rutum*, of *ſaltum ſultum*, and of *ſatum ſitum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *jactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *ſparſum*, *carptum*, *ſartum*, do change *a* into *e*; as of *captum inceptum*, of *factum infectum*, &c.

Q. *Have you no other obſervations of the Supines of compound Verbs?*

A. Yes; of *edo* and *no'co*.

Q. *What obſervation have you of the Supines of* Edo?

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *eſtum*, as the ſimple Verb *edo* doth; but *ſum* alone:

alone: as *exedo* makes *exesum*, only *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule *Verbum edo compositum* &c.

Q. *What is your observation for the compounds of* Nosco?

A. *A nosco tantum duo* &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of it?*

A. That only these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* have *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as *pernosco pernotum*: none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Verbs in* or?

A. *Verba in* or *admittunt* &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. That all Verbs Passives, whose Actives have the supines, do make their preterperfect tense of the latter supine of the Active voice, by changing *u* into *us*, and puting to *sum vel fui*; as of *lectu* is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. *Is there no exception from that Rule*, Verba in or?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc ex deponens*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of it?*

A. That Deponents and Communes are to be marked, because they have no latter supine of the active whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seem to differ from the common kind of declining.

Q. *Repeat those which are observed in your book.*

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpassus*, *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as *confiteor confessus*, *desiteor desessus*, *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as *digredior digressus*. *So fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*

In verbs Deponents and Communes which form the preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives do, we must seign latter Supines to form them of.

menſus, utor uſus, ordior ſignifying to weave, making *orditus; ordior* to begin *orſus, nitor niſus vel nixus ſum, ulciſcor ultus, iraſcor ratus, obliviſcor oblitus, fruor fructus* and *fruitus, ac fretus, miſereor miſertus, tuor* and *tueor* both make *tutus*, although they have both *tutum* and *tuitum* in their Supines. *Loquor* makes *loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, experior expertus, paciſcor pactus, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor aptus, adipiſcor adeptus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, comminiſcor commentus, naſcor natus, morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

Morior, eris, tuus ſum, mori. Orior, oriris, veloreris, ortus ſum, oriri.

Of Verbs having a double Preterperfect Tenſe.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for Verbs which have two preterperfect tenſes?*

A. *Præteritum activa*, &c.

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule?*

A. Theſe Verbs Neuters have a Preterperf. tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice: as *cœno cœnavi* and *cœnatus ſum, juro* and *juravi juratus ſum, poto potavi* and *potatus, titubo titubavi* and *titubatus, careo carui* and *caſſus, prandeo prandi* and *pranſus, pateo patui* and *paſſus, placeo placui* and *placitus, ſueſco ſuevi* and *ſuetus, venio* to be ſold *venitui* and *venditus ſum, nubo* to be married, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum, mereor meritus ſum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum eſt vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit* and *pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit*, and *pigitum eſt vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of Verbs Neuter-Paſſives.

Q. *HAve you not ſome Verbs which are called Neuter Paſſives?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What Verbs are those?*

A. Verbs Neuters having for most part the Passive signification, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. *What is your Rule for them?*

A. *Neutra Passivum sic Præteritum*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These Neuter-Passives have a Preterperfect tense as if of the Passive voice: as *Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreor mœstus sum*; although the Grammarian *Phochas* count *mœstus* a noun.

Of Verbs borrowing a Preterperfect Tense.

Q. *WHere is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?*

A. *Quædam Præteritum verba*, &c.

Q. *Give me the meaning of that rule.*

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a preterperfect tense of others, as, 1 Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbs whereof they are derived do borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. *What mean you by Inceptives ending in sco, put for their Primitives?*

A. Verbs which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to do a thing, or to wax more: as, *repesco*, to begin to be warm, or to wax warm, being put for *repeo*, to be warm, hath *repsi* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *fervesco* put for *ferveo*, will have *fervi*.

Q. *Name the other Verbs which borrow the Preterperfect tense.*

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video quatio* makes *concussi* of *concutio ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo fido* hath *fisus* of *fidere*, *tollo sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero tuli* of *tuli*, *sisto*

signifying to stand; will have *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanivi* of *insanio*, *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus* of *recordor*.

Of Verbs wanting the Preterperfect tenses.

Q. *WHere is your rule for Verbs wanting their Preterperfect tenses?*

A. *Præteritum fugiunt verbo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. *Give the meaning of that Rule?*

A. These Verbs want their Preterperfect tense. First, these six; *vergo*, *ambigo*, *gliscо*, *fatiscо*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for themselves, or which have no Primitive Verbs: as, *puerascо*. I begin with my boys age, which is derived of *Puer*, not of any Verb. Thirdly, such Verbs Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as *metuor*, *timeor* Fourthly, all Meditatives besides *Parturio*, which makes *parturivi*, and *esurio esurivi*.

Q. *What Verbs do you call Meditatives?*

A. All Verbs signifying a meditation or a desire to do a thing, or to be about to do something: as *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger, or have a desire to eat.

Of Verbs wanting their Supines.

Q. *GIve your Rule for the Verbs wanting their Supines.*

A. *Hæc varo aut nunquam*, &c.

Q. *What is the meaning of that Rule?*

A. All these Verbs do commonly want their Supines;

Of pareo are found parsum and peritum, but out of use. Excello, and praecello, Compounds of cello do want the Supines. The compounds of linquo have the Supines: as, lictum, although it be seldome read then simple,

Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo,* (a) *pareo, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, lugo, lingo, ningo, sarago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, stridio, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, fe veo,* Compounds of *nuo* as *renuo*; the Compounds of *cado* as, *incido*; except *occido* which makes *occasum*, and *recido* which makes *recasum*.

Also these Verbs want their Supines, *respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterio, timeo, lucio,* and *arceo*; but the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines; as, *ingruo*

Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation which have *ui* in the Preterperfect tense do want their Supines; except *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo pareo, careo, niteo pateo, lateo, valeo,* and *calco*; which have their Supines.

Short directions for such as begin to make Latine, to know in what case to put a NOUN.

How to know the Nominative Case.

Rule 1. THe word coming before the Verb, answering to the question *who*, or *what*, is the Nominative case to the Verb.

Except when a question is asked; as, *Said he so*; *Lovest thou me.*

Exception 1. Or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as, *Read you this.*

2. Or when these signs *it* or *there* cometh before the Verb; as, *It is my book there came one* to me.

Rule 2. The word also which belongeth to the same thing

thing with that which is the Nominat. to the Verb, shall be put in the Nominat. case; as, My *father* being *a man* loveth me a child

The word coming after *en* or *ecce*, is put in the Nominative or Accusative. *Rule 3.*

The word coming after *o*, *heu* and *proh*, may be put in the Nominative case. *Rule 4.*

How to know the Genitive case.

THis word *of* coming after a Noun Substantive or Adjective, is a sign of the Genitive case. *Rule 1.*

Exception.

OF, after *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, is a sign of the Ablative case. *Exception 1.*

Of, before a word signifying the praise, or dispraise of a thing is a sign of the Genitive or Ablative. 2.

Of, after Adjectives signifying fulneſſe, or emptineſſe, is a sign of a Genitive or Ablative, 3.

Of, after *dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, is a sign of the Ablative. 4.

Of, after Adjectives verbals ending in *bilis* signifying Passively is a sign of the Dative. 5.

This word *of*, coming after a Verb, is made by a Preposition. *Rule 2.*

Exceptions.

AFter *Pœnitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*, *piget*, *miseret*, *miseresceit*, it is sign of the Genitive, *Exception 1.*

After Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, it is a sign of the Genitive or Ablative. 2.

After the Verb *Sum*, signifying a property or duty, it is a sign of the Genitive. 3.

After Verbs of depriving and unloading it is a sign of the Ablative. 4.

After Participles of the Preter tense and Future in *dus* it is a sign of the Dative or Ablative with a Preposition. 5.

At or *in* coming before the name of a City or Town, being of the singular number, and first or second Declension, are signs of the Genitive case: *Rule 3.*

but

but if the word be of the third Declenſion, or Plural number, they are ſigns of the Dative or Ablative.

How to know the Dative caſe.

Rule 1. THe Noun which hath *to* before it, is uſually the Dative caſe.

Exception. But after theſe Verbs *attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provoco.* and Verbs of motion, it is made by the Accuſative caſe with *ad.*

How to know the Accuſative caſe.

Rule 1. THe word coming next after the Verb, without any ſign before it, anſwering to the queſtion *whom* or *what*, is the Accuſative caſe.

Exceptions.

Exceptions. AFter Verbs Subſtantives, Paſſives, or of geſture it is the Nominative.

1. After *miſereor miſereſco*, the Genitive.

2. After *reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor*, and *memini*, Genitive or Accuſative.

3. After *Intereſt & refert* the Genitive; unleſs in theſe words, *me, thee, his, us, you, whom*, which are made by the Ablative Poſſeſſive feminine, *mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, cuja.*

4. After Verbs ſignifying profit, diſprofit, help, favour, obeying, reſiſting, ſerving, truſting, or believing, it is made by the Dative.

5. So alſo after theſe Verbs, *parco, placeo, diſpliceo, patrocinor, medior, libet, indulget, ſtudio, doleo* and *blandior*, it is the Dative.

6. After the compounds of *Sum*, except *Poſſum*, a Dative.

7. After Verbs of threatning, commanding, pardoning, the word ſingifying the perſon, is uſed in the Dative caſe.

8. After of Verbs wanting, and *potior*, it is made by the Genitive or Ablative.

9. *Abſum fungor, fruor, utor*, and *veſcor*, it is the Ablative.

10. After *ſto* and *conſto*, ſignifying to coſt, and *va-*

leo

less to be worth, the word signifying the price, is the ablative.

Except these genitives put substantively, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris.* Rule 1.

Nouns signifying the measure of a thing, are put in the accusative and sometimes in the ablative, or genitive: as a *foot* high, three *inches* thick. Rule 2.

Nouns signifying continuance of time, answering to the question *How long?* are put in the accusative. Rule 3.

Nouns signifying space, or distance of space: as a furlong, a mile, are put in the accusative. Rule 4.

Mark further what Prepositions, and introductions, govern an accusative case. Note

How to know the Vocative case.

THe Vocative is then only used, when we call, or speak to any body.

How to know the Ablative case.

NOuns signifying part of time, answering to the question *when*, are put in the ablative case. Rule 1.

The word signifying the cause of a thing, the instrument wherewith it is done, or the manner is the ablative case. Rule 2.

With is a sign of the ablative, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, which is a sign of the Dative. Rule 3.

By and *than* after Comparatives and Superlatives, are signs of the ablative case. Rule 4.

From is the sign of the ablative, except it be after verbs of taking away, and then it is a sign of the dative. Rule 5.

Mark further what Prepositions will govern an ablative case. Note.

Rules to know when TO *is not a sign of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.*

TO after Nouns Substantives not governing a genitive case. *viz.* which signifie the matter of a thing or person, as also after any of these adjectives *aptus, paratus, tardus*; after Verbs of exhorting, inciting,

Participle in *dus*, with *ad*, or the ſpeech is to be turned by *that* or *which*.

Rule 2. *To* after Subjectives or Adjectives governing a genitive caſe is made by the gerund in *di*.

Rule 3. *To* after Verbs of motion is uſually made by the firſt ſupine, or gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Rule 4. *To* after a gerund in *dum*, ſignifying neceſſity, is made by the ſubjunctive Mood, and *ut*.

Rule 5. *About to* is a ſign of the Participle of the future in *rus*.

Otherwiſe *to* before a Verb is a ſign of the infinitive mood.

To be is a ſign of the Infinitive Paſſive.

Exceptions.

Exceptions. 1. But *to be* after the verb *Sum*, or a Noun ſubſtantive is made by the Participle in *dus*.

2. After certain adjectives; as *eaſie*, *hard*, *worthy*, *unworthy*, &c. it is uſually made by the latter ſupine.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame tenſe of a Verb, and caſe of a noun that the queſtion is asked by; as,

Terentius Eunuch. act. 2. ſc. 2 *Quid* agitur? Statur.

Idem ibid act 3. ſc. 5. Quis *me ſequitur*? Nemo.

Idem; and act. 3 ſc. 5. Quid *meritus*? Crucem.

Except the queſtion be asked by *Cujus*, *cuja*, *cujus*; as *cujum pecus*? Mœlibei.

Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as Horat. lib. 2. ſat. 3.

Quanti *emptæ*? Parvo. Quanti *ergo*? Octo *aſſibus*. *Eheu!*

Or except the anſwer is to be made by one of theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*; as, Cujus *eſt hæc domus*? Noſtra.

In all theſe the Verb will not govern ſuch a word whereby the anſwer is made, as the word by which the queſtion is asked.

Short